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ODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: ny. 21-11 (70-52). Tomorrow variable. Yesday's temp 22-15 (72-59). ROME: Rain Temo 17 (71-62). NEW YORK: Sunny Temp. 24-20 -68). Yesterday's temp 19 (66).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

Austria	12 S	Lebanon	2.25
Belgium	20 B.Fr.	Luxembourg	20 L.Fr.
Denmark	3.50 D.Kr.	Morocco	3.50 Dr.
Eire	16 P.	Netherlands	1.50 Flor.
Finland	2.20 F.M.	Nigeria	50 K.
France	2.50 F.	Norway	2 N.Kr.
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Portugal	12 Esc.
Great Britain	15 P.	Spain	30 Ptas.
Greece	12 Drs.	Sweden	2.50 S.Kr.
India	Rs. 5	Switzerland	1.70 S Fr.
Iran	35 Rials	Turkey	T.25
Italy	350 Lire	U.S. Military (Eur.)	50c
Israel	L.£ 3.00	Yugoslavia	9 D.

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Gonçalves Forces Stand Firm

Costa Gomes Fails To Settle Impasse

By Henry Giniger

LISBON, Aug. 24 (NYT).—Forces for and against Premier Vasco os Santos Gonçalves stood their ground today, waiting for a decisive ove by President Francisco da Costa Gomes. But the move did not aterialize.

Instead, the President issued an ambiguous statement attributing he present climate of political instability to "problems that have risen within the armed forces" and calling for a reshuffling of the igh Council of the Revolution to reinforce authority. In the meantime, he said, "the government should continue to assure the administration of the country."

A spokesman for Gen. Gonçalves and Communist press sources immediately interpreted the President's statement as an expression of support for the widely opposed Premier. However, those who oppose him for his alliance with the Communist party said that they still expected he would leave office in a day or so.

The President is understood to have agreed last week to the Premier's departure but he still seems hesitant about forcing the issue, for fear that the ouster of Gen. Gonçalves might provoke violence.

[In Leiria, in northern Portugal, Communists tonight used rifle grenades and fireworks to beat back an attack on their headquarters, the Associated Press reported. It said that about 75 Portuguese Army commandos joined in repulsing the assault by lining up in front of the building and firing their automatic weapons into the air. The 300 demonstrators ran for cover as the Communists' grenades burst in the streets, the AP said. Then the soldiers pushed the crowd back. The demonstrators were armed with staves and branches.]

Gen. Costa Gomes yesterday summoned Gen. Gonçalves and the leaders of the military forces opposing him to an emergency meeting that was seen by observers as an effort to stave off bloody conflict between supporters of the two sides. The session lasted five hours and ended with no announcement. There was no indication of the scheduling of a further meeting.

In the absence of any agreement among the power blocs, the threat of armed clashes continued, as did the climate of general confusion and aimlessness in the country.

A large part of Lisbon's population went to the beach this weekend but the military held numerous meetings, engaged in alerts and so-called "exercises" and, in some cases, spent their time reinforcing barracks.

The President's call today for a reshuffling of the Council of the Revolution caused perplexity because almost a month ago it had been reduced to an advisory status, with all power concentrated in a triumvirate consisting of the President, the Premier and Gen. Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho, the head of military security forces. As an effective organ of command, the triumvirate has fallen apart because Gen. Carvalho has split with the Premier and has campaigned for his ouster.

Spinola Cites Resistance Unit Inside Portugal

RIO DE JANEIRO, Aug. 24 (AP).—Former Portuguese President Antonio de Spinola said today that his newly founded "resistance and combat" movement is operating inside Portugal with the aim of replacing the current regime with a democratic government.

In an interview, the exiled general, 64, said that the Democratic Movement for the Liberation of Portugal is financed "by good Portuguese around the world." He predicted that unless his successor, Gen. Francisco da Costa Gomes, turns over power peacefully, violence will be used to oust him.

Gen. Spinola would not give more details about his movement, he said, for fear of revealing key details to the Portuguese intelligence services.



Associated Press.

PRO-MILITARY DEMONSTRATION—A soldier gestures at leftist supporters during a rally in the central Portuguese city of Evora called to support Armed Forces Movement.

Moscow's 'Laundering' of Money Sent to Portugal Upsets Belgians

By David Fouquet

BRUSSELS, Aug. 24 (WP).—A $5-million transfer of funds from the Soviet Union to Portugal earlier this year passed through a Belgian-Soviet shipping firm, according to informed sources here.

Belgian authorities say only that they have heard such reports and officials of the company maintain that the money was destined for the financing of a new office in Portugal. However, other Western sources believe the funds were probably part of what they estimate to be a total of $45 million piped by the Soviet Union into Portugal to bolster Communist interests in that country since the revolution last year.

The operation is said to have involved the transfer of 200 million Belgian francs from the Transworld Marine Shipping Co. in Antwerp, one of several Soviet commercial firms in Belgium, to a Soviet employee of another shipping firm in Portugal. The first public disclosures of the matter, in the Hamburg newspaper Die Welt and in a Flemish daily in Antwerp, De Nieu Gazet, passed virtually unnoticed here. However, its outlines became known in intelligence and diplomatic circles here.

It would be an example of Soviet interference in Portuguese affairs that both President Gerald Ford and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger have warned the Soviet Union against in recent weeks. But it has also been disclosed that the CIA has used U.S. commercial firms as conduits for funds and as cover for agents in foreign countries in the past in the same type of operation.

Concrete Example

While this is the first concrete example of Communist funds sent into Portugal, it is only half of the checkbook warfare being waged by East and West in the struggle for power there. A European political figure who was active in Portugal until a few months ago made no secret of the fact that Western European Socialist and Christian Democratic parties have also poured millions into Portugal to support their counterparts there. The Dutch Socialist party earlier this year agreed to contribute $3 million and it is assumed that political parties in other countries did the same.

Although it was known that funds were being funneled into Portugal by both the Soviet Union and the West, the discovery of such a conduit here has reportedly embarrassed both the Belgian and Soviet governments, diplomatic sources say. When asked whether Belgium had protested the incident or expelled Soviet citizens involved, a Belgian Foreign Ministry spokesman replied, "Certainly not."

The case has been handled gingerly because it was apparently discovered shortly before Belgium's King Baudouin was scheduled to make a formal and important visit to the Soviet Union and just as the negotiations for the European Security Conference were headed toward a conclusion, according to a Western source.

The discovery of what might be a Soviet "laundering" of funds by routing them through an osten-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Kissinger, Israelis Optimistic

Main Issues on Sinai Seen Virtually Settled

By Bernard Gwertzman

JERUSALEM, Aug. 24 (NYT).—Egypt and Israel were reported tonight to have resolved virtually every major substantive issue in a new Sinai agreement and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said he hoped to conclude the accord in the coming week.

With optimism running very high in Israel that the anticipated agreement was all but signed, Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin was reported by well-placed Israeli officials as having told the Cabinet this afternoon that Mr. Kissinger had brought from Egypt last night assurances that Israelis could continue manning an early-warning system in the passes that Israel will vacate as part of the new accord. Americans will also be at the installation in a symbolic role.

The Israelis had made the retention of the station at Um Hasheiba, to the west of the Gidi Pass, crucial to an accord. Preliminary Egyptian approval was received last week before Mr. Kissinger left Washington on Wednesday for his latest "diplomatic shuttle," but the final approval of President Anwar Sadat was nevertheless needed.

The Egyptians at first had refused to allow any Israelis to remain in what will be a United Nations buffer zone, but relented at U.S. request.

Mr. Kissinger will return to Alexandria, Egypt, tomorrow morning for further talks with Mr. Sadat and the shuttle is expected to accelerate as the two sides try to wind up the accord quickly, before opposition increases here.

It would be initialled by all parties before Mr. Kissinger returned to Washington and Congress would be asked early next month to approve the sending of the civilian technicians into the passes. Israeli and Egyptian officials would work on the detailed timetable for putting the agreement into effect during a six-month period and would sign the accord formally at the end of next month, probably in Geneva.

Up to 200 U.S. civilian technicians would be assigned to the early-warning systems as part of the elaborate plan being worked out. The Israelis would operate Um Hasheiba, with a U.S. contingent present, and the Americans would operate on their own four to six observation stations in the Gidi and Mitla Passes to detect any violations of the agreement. The Egyptians, with U.S. help, would build a station similar to Um Hasheiba.

The agreement on U.S. technicians was just one of many U.S. commitments to the Israelis to get them to reverse their stand taken in March, when they refused to meet Egyptian demands for the return of the two passes and the Abu Rudeis oil fields.

Now, the administration is ready, it was learned today, to recommend to Congress between $2.1 billion and $2.4 billion in military and economic aid for the current fiscal year. The Israelis had asked for well over $3 billion but the administration's request will probably be acceptable.

Until recently Israel received less than $400 million a year in aid, and, last year, about $600 million.

Washington also will help the Israelis meet their oil needs with Abu Rudeis about to be returned, will consult in case of Soviet military intervention and will coordinate policies on future diplomatic moves in the Middle East.

The U.S. presence in the passes, along with a United Nations emergency force, has been grudgingly accepted by the United States after it was first proposed by Israeli Defense Minister Shimon Peres. The Israelis insisted on having Americans in the passes because of their unwillingness to trust the UN to

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

● Egypt reportedly will ease boycott as part of accord. Page 2.



Associated Press.

SCUFFLE—Anti-Kissinger demonstrators in Tel Aviv clash with police outside Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin's home.

India Plans to Tackle Issues Of Rural Debt, Land Holdings

NEW DELHI, Aug. 24 (NYT).—A front-page cartoon in the Times of India shows a rich, fat village moneylender going over his books as one of his debtors, an impoverished farmer, squats on the floor before him.

"You must pay up quickly," the rich man says. "Of the 100 rupees I lent, you have paid back 275 rupees. And if this law comes, I will lose the rest."

The law to which the cartoon figure is referring is a widely discussed new measure to wipe out much of the crushing debt that Indian farmers owe, almost perpetually, to the ever-present loan sharks.

The legislation, and a companion effort to redistribute farm land from the rich to the poor, form the keystone of an agricultural reform program that many regard as crucial to the political success of the government's authoritarian new posture.

"The emergency gives us the opportunity to build a better life for our rural people," Prime Minister Indira Gandhi declared in one of the many speeches she has made defending the eight-week-old state of emergency, which she says was necessitated by threats of internal subversion.

Unequal distribution of land and rural indebtedness are two age-old problems in India, a country in which farming is the livelihood of three-fourths of the people, most of whom are illiterate and impoverished.

Skeptics said, in respect to the government's crash economic program, that solutions to these problems have been proposed before and laws have been passed, but not enforced. But Mrs. Gandhi insists that this time the government's effort is sincere.

"We are trying harder and there is a new spirit of discipline and morale," she said in an interview Thursday. "We have begun doing things in right earnest."

India has much rich agricultural land but two-thirds of it is owned by fewer than 20 per cent of the farmers. Millions of farmers own no land and the average farm size is only six acres, a

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Pathet Lao Takes Vientiane, Completing Seizure of Power

From Wire Dispatches

VIENTIANE, Laos, Aug. 24.—The Pathet Lao formally took over the local administration in this Laotian capital at a weekend celebration, in effect completing Communist control of Indochina.

Cambodia and South Vietnam fell to pro-Communist forces in April.

Since then, the Communist-led Pathet Lao has steadily assumed a position of dominance throughout Laos and forced rightists and neutralists out of power in the national coalition government.

Technically, the nation is still run by the coalition headed by the neutralist Premier, Prince Souvanna Phouma. But most decisions are reportedly made by Pathet Lao officials and by Communist leaders in northeastern Laos.

About 100,000 persons attended a rally yesterday in which the chairman of the New People's Revolutionary Administration, Moun Songvichit, announced the new leaders' intention to wipe out corruption.

New Administration

At the rally, officials presented the new administrative bodies for Vientiane and its environs.

The Pathet Lao foreign minister, Phoun Sipraseuth, called the transfer of power to leftist leaders "a correct and just move."

A broadcast by the Chinese news agency, monitored in Tokyo, said that the dignitaries at the ceremonies included Phagna Leuam Insisiengmay, the vice-premier and minister of education.

The actual change of leadership in Vientiane city and province took place a week ago at neighborhood rallies, each attended by a few hundred persons.

The neighborhood rallies, and yesterday's take-over in Vientiane, were nonviolent. However, the Pathet Lao called them "uprisings" to cast out "reactionaries" and "lackeys of the U.S. imperialists."

Exposed, Condemned

The Chinese news agency reported that the former regime in Vientiane had been overthrown by "the power-seizure committee." It said that, at the rally, the committee chairman, Thao Moun, "exposed and condemned . . . the criminal acts of U.S. aggression and its practice of neo-colonialism in Laos in the past two decades and the ultrarightists' suppression and exploitation of the people."

Phao Phimphachan, head of the Revolutionary Administration of the People in the Vientiane municipal area, said elections will be held "when the situation becomes peaceful."

Vientiane was the last of the Laotian provinces to be "liberated," a process that has meant the arrival of Pathet Lao troops backed by tanks, but accompanied, too, by the adulation of the population.

The take-over of Vientiane had been expected for weeks and was heralded Friday night when the Lao authorities sealed the country's borders, cut all international telecommunications and closed the nation's airports for 24 hours while the celebration was taking place.

The leftists formally took over the royal Laotian capital of Luang Prabang last Monday.

The United States supported the rightist government of Laos for 20 years. Pathet Lao harassment and demonstrations forced the U.S. officials to end the Agency for International Development program in June.

,115 Reach Australia From Timor

DARWIN, Australia, Monday, g 25 (Reuters).—A Norwegian eighter arrived here this morng with 1,115 refugees from the oody civil war in Portuguese imor.

The ship, the Lloyd Bakke, cked up the refugees yesterday om Dili, capital of Portuguese imor, where hundreds of wom- and children are reported to ave been slaughtered in fightg between rival nationalist ovements.

The Lloyd Bakke anchored off arwin's waterfront after the 400ile voyage and the evacuees ayed on the ship pending health nd customs clearance. There ere reportedly nine casualties oard.

The captain of the 9,000-ton ip radioed earlier that he had scued the evacuees, mostly ortuguese nationals, without fficulty.

But an official statement in isbon said one of the island's ttling liberation movements ad shelled Dili harbor with ortars during the evacuation.

The statement said hundreds Timorese women and childreu ad been murdered in the civil ar between the leftist Fretilin ovement and the Timorese emocratic Union.

The governor of Portuguese imor has issued an urgent appeal r immediate international inervention. "This is an SOS—m tired of seeing people dying, specially women and children," e declared.

Appeal on Radio

The governor appealed in a rtuguese naval radio broadcast r "the presence of international rces right away to avoid more loodshed." sources in the Far astern colony of Macao reported esterday.

The sources quoted him as sayg that Fretilin had bombarded ore than 1,000 refugees taking elter in Dili.

"More people, especially women d children, are dying. There no electricity and the phantom an epidemic is taking shape hile we see less and less chance having a political solution," e said.

It was not known how many fugees were left in Dili by the lord Bakke. There could be lmost 300. Government sources ld the freighter Macdili had rrived off the city and was reparing to take aboard all the maining refugees.

Portugal has pulled out all its oops from the colony, except r paratroops and seamen at le naval communications center, le sole remaining link with the utside world.

The conflict in Timor erupted rlier this month when the morese Democratic Union calld for immediate independence nd demanded the jailing of vals from Fretilin—the Revolutionary Front for an Independent ast Timor.



Associated Press.

HEARING THE SENTENCE—Three former Greek leaders—George Papadopoulos, Nicholas Makarezos and Stylianos Pattakos (from left)—hear the death sentence pronounced.

Commutation Indicated for 3 After Greek Trial

Papadopoulos Sentenced to Death

From Wire Dispatches

ATHENS, Aug. 24.—The Cabinet will meet in emergency session tomorrow to decide whether death sentences for treason and insurrection imposed on former President George Papadopoulos and two of his deputies should stand.

Two hours after the court passed the sentences yesterday, the government issued a statement indicating that they might be commuted to life imprisonment.

Today, opposition leaders accused the government of tampering with justice. The Communist, Socialist and moderate Center Union parties issued separate protests. The Communists urged swift execution of the death sentences.

Papadopoulos, a former artillery colonel, Stylianos Pattakos, a former tank commander, and Nicholas Makarezos, who had been an intelligence officer, headed the 1967 coup that installed the dictatorial regime overthrown last year. They were among 20 persons tried for their part in the coup.

In a statement interpreted by politicians as an indication the government of Premier Constantine Caramanlis would commute the death sentences, a government spokesman said:

"The procedure for the administration of justice is completed through a final phase provided by the constitution. This phase allows for the reduction of sentences. This final phase must be governed by a high spirit of political responsibility."

Observers said the parliament, which permitted the trial through a special act, had specified that the crime they committed was political and the new constitution says political crimes are not punishable by death.

In delivering its verdicts, the five-judge panel said it handed down the most severe punishment to Mr. Papadopoulos, Mr. Makarezos and Mr. Pattakos because they admittedly played the major roles in organizing and carrying out the coup.

All 20 defendants were accused of planning and executing the coup shortly before scheduled elections for a new parliament.

Eight of the defendants, including former military police chief Demetrios Ioannidis, who toppled Mr. Papadopoulos and replaced him as strongman in November, 1973, were given life sentences for their part in the conspiracy and an additional 10 years each for participation in the insurrection.

Seven defendants drew from 5 to 20 years for lesser roles and the court acquitted retired Lt. Gen. Alexandros Hadjipetros, former commander of the intelligence service, and former Col. Constantine Karydas for lack of evidence.

Vorster, Kaunda to Join Rhodesia Talks

By Charles Mohr

VICTORIA FALLS, Rhodesia, Aug. 24 (NYT).—The impending meeting of black and white Rhodesian leaders on a new constitution was substantially broadened tonight with the announcement that Prime Minister John Vorster of South Africa and President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia would join them for the first direct talks on how to avoid racial warfare in southern Africa.

The South African and Zambian leaders will be present when Prime Minister Ian Smith of Rhodesia meets with the African National Council, an organization of several Rhodesian black nationalist groups. They will begin preliminary talks on a new constitution for the racially divided country.

The Rhodesian constitutional discussions will take place on a special South African train on the Zambezi River Bridge just below the falls and on the border between white-ruled and Black-ruled Africa.

Mr. Kaunda arrived tonight in the Zambian town of Livingstone near the falls. Mr. Vorster is scheduled to arrive early tomorrow and may go directly from Rhodesia, across the bridge, for a preliminary conference with Mr. Kaunda.

It appeared that, in effect, two conferences would take place. Mr. Vorster and Mr. Kaunda will be observers during the talks on the bridge about a new formula for sharing power between Rhodesia's 5.5-million black and 270,000 white citizens. But apparently the two men, who have been the main sponsors forcing the deeply divided Rhodesians toward the conference table, will

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Lack Housing, Jobs, Money

Refugees From Angola Facing A Bleak Future in Portugal

By Marvine Howe

GONDOMAR, Portugal (NYT).—It's a bitter homecoming for the Portuguese refugees from Angola: there is no room for them, no work and not much hope.

Virtually every family in this modest hillside village east of Oporto has received or is expecting destitute relatives who have fled the civil war in Angola, long a Portuguese colony. Two and three refugee families are being crowded into three-room homes. The cabbage soup is thinned to make it go around.

It's much the same in towns and villages throughout northern Portugal, because most of the half-million settlers in Angola came from this area.

"Our lives have been wrecked and now we're ruining the lives of our families," said Maria da Luz Pereira Monteiro, who took a refugee flight from Angola a month ago with her two children.

Her husband, Delphim Monteiro, is a locksmith and is still in Luanda, the Angolan capital, afraid that there is no work for him in Portugal.

"He's got to get out before November, before Angola gets independence, because the blacks will kill him," Mrs. Monteiro said.

She is a strong woman, 34 years old, but looks 10 years older. Her face is lined with tension. She had a nervous breakdown when she left Africa and had to spend all the money she was allowed to bring—$200—on hospital expenses.

Mrs. Monteiro and her children have taken refuge with her mother, who lives here with her sick husband and an invalid daughter in a neat, whitewashed, two-room stone house, without running water and with an outhouse in the backyard.

"It's not right for us to be a burden on my mother and sister when they should be receiving help," Mrs. Monteiro said.

The Monteiro children, 6-year-old Maria Goreth and 10-year-old Rui Artur, are unhappy here and want to go back to Angola, where they had their own house and space to play and enough to eat. Rui has been angry ever since he came here and threatens strangers with a wooden rifle that he made.

"Life was good in Angola; we used to eat meat every day," Mrs. Monteiro said. "A kilo of stewing beef cost 50 escudos ($2) and here it costs 125 escudos. We can't even afford sardines here anymore, only soup."

Mrs. Monteiro said that her family was lucky to have a home. Most refugees have found some sort of lodgings with relatives. Most Portuguese won't turn away a relative, no matter how crowded or difficult conditions become.

Antonio Martins, a 30-year-old roof repairman, had lived comfortably with his wife, Ana Maria, 24, their 3-month-old baby and his mother, Vitalina Martins, 68, in a three-room house here with a green tile front and red tile roof. He had built it with the help of friends.

Rush Began

Two months ago, the situation became frightening for Portuguese in Angola and the refugee rush began. First, Mr. Martins's brother, a carpenter, his wife and two children arrived. The brother had to leave his shop and all his tools and came with only a couple of suitcases of clothes.

Last month Mr. Martins's sister, 48, came with her daughter-in-law and the daughter-in-law's 18-month-old baby. This means that 11 persons now live in the house on Mr. Martins's salary of $200 a month.

"I don't know where we'll fit when the others get here," the sister said, adding that she was expecting her husband and their son.

She said that Africans had invaded their neighborhood in Luanda on July 1 and told them they had to get out or would be killed. They took refuge with neighbors, she said, but because of gunfire it was dangerous to walk in the streets. She and her daughter-in-law and baby took a refugee flight to Portugal while her husband, a carpenter, and son tried to sell the pieces of furniture they had salvaged.

Even skilled workers from Angola can't find jobs. For example, Alberto dos Santos Ribeiro, 30, is a photo engraver and offset specialist who worked for a Luanda newspaper for five years. Before that he worked 13 years for a newspaper in Oporto.

His father is a typographer who worked for the same Oporto news-paper before he developed heart trouble a year ago.

Despite his father's position and his own experience and old contacts, Alberto Ribeiro, who fled Angola with his wife and three children a month ago, has not been able to find a job.

"The newspapers aren't hiring people because most of them have been nationalized and are losing money and the factories around here are generally controlled by Communist workers' committees who won't give jobs to refugees from Angola," Mr. Ribeiro said. "They say we're colonialists, that we used to kill blacks."

Protest in Angola

LUANDA, Angola, Aug. 24 (Reuters).—About 2,000 whites staged a demonstration in Luanda's municipal market square today to plead for a speed-up in the evacuation of displaced persons and refugees to Portugal. Some have been waiting for more than three months to leave.

Demonstrators carried posters and banners calling for more aircraft and ships to be provided for the operation. The demonstrators were orderly.

Lisbon Clash Unresolved

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attacked, ransacked and forced the closure of Communist party headquarters here last night in a new outbreak of hostility to the leftist-dominated government in these Portuguese-owned Atlantic islands.

Officials said that authorities in Horta, capital of Faial Island, granted the two main demands of the demonstrators expelling Communist party officials from the island and reinstating two police officials fired after being seen driving cars from which pamphlets were handed out. The pamphlets call for the islands' independence from Portugal.

The demonstrators also demanded amnesty for persons convicted for separatist activities.

Similar demands were made recently in the Azores islands of Terceira and Sao Miguel.

As soon as the demonstration started last night, troops surrounded the Communist headquarters and evacuated party members, escorting them to their homes.

The local army commander denied that the party building was burned down by the demonstrators. "The Communists set fire to some furniture and papers and pamphlets before abandoning the building," he said.



Associated Press.

BACK IN ISRAEL—Secretary Henry Kissinger said in Jerusalem yesterday that no new obstacles had come up in his negotiations. Foreign Minister Yigal Allon is at left.

Main Sinai Issues Seen Virtually Settled

(Continued from Page 1)

man the early warning systems. Moreover, Mr. Peres wanted a U.S. involvement to make the agreement more acceptable to the Israeli public.

Mr. Kissinger, who spent the day talking with Israeli editors, working on an important speech to the UN on Sept. 2, and napping, met with Mr. Rabin and top aides tonight to go over the Cabinet meeting that apparently gave its approval for the negotiations to continue apace.

On the way to his meeting with Mr. Rabin, Mr. Kissinger was asked about the pace of the negotiations. He replied that, "on the subject of most major items, agreement is quite close."

He cautioned, however, that "we have not begun the actual drafting to put down the reciprocal commitments of the parties. You can run into difficulties and, until we have done that, I don't want to make a final judgment."

The most important issue still remaining, according to Israeli officials, is the exact line marking the advance of Egyptian forces eastward. The Egyptians and Israelis differ by a few miles on the extent of the advance. The actual Israeli line of withdrawal to the east of the Gidi and Mitla Passes has been worked out and virtually everything else is agreed in principle, if not in detail.

Many Understandings

There are dozens of understandings accompanying the public text of the accord that will pledge both sides to disavow the use of force to settle disputes.

The Egyptians, for instance, would be barred from joining with Syria in another attack on Israel by the accord. But to ease the apprehension of the Syrians, the Israelis will offer to negotiate an interim accord with them on the Golan Heights following implementation of the Sinai arrangement.

Yesterday, Mr. Kissinger told President Hafez al-Assad of Syria that Israel was ready to negotiate a modest accord with his country after the conclusion of the projected Sinai agreement.

After leaving Alexandria, Mr. Kissinger spent six hours in Damascus talking about the possibility of a new Syrian-Israeli interim agreement. He then came here for more talks with Israeli leaders.

On the way to Israel from the Syrian capital, newsmen were told that Mr. Assad was not unreceptive to the idea of new talks with Israel, but he made no commitment.

Egypt Reportedly Will Ease Boycott as Part of Accord

By Jack Foisie

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, Aug. 24.—American business stands to gain if Secretary of State Henry Kissinger is able to successfully conclude a second-step disengagement pact between Egypt and Israel.

As the second-round of the negotiating shuttle brought Mr. Kissinger here today, it was verified by authoritative sources that the proposed agreement includes a bilateral—but not to be published—Egyptian pledge to relax its compliance with a general Arab boycott against firms doing business with Israel.

The boycott list includes hundreds of international firms—manufacturers, traders and banking houses. Punitive measures against the blacklisted businesses in the past have varied greatly and been irregularly enforced by the Arab Boycott Office, which is in Damascus. It is regarded as an affiliate of the 20-nation Arab League, headquartered in Cairo.

Quiet Lifting

So haphazard has the boycott been that Egypt is considering, quietly but without embarrassment, lifting the ban on a selective basis. Such firms as the Ford Motor Co. and Coca-Cola, whose facilities were confiscated after Egypt's losing 1967 war with Israel, have requested restoration of their operations. President Anwar Sadat is reported to favor approval if it does not cause too much opposition from his fellow Arab leaders.

In current negotiations, Mr. Kissinger is said to have sought "something to sweeten" the pact when it comes under the scrutiny of the U.S. Congress and Mr. Sadat has wanted an "out" for welcoming back U.S. firms to help lift Egypt's economy.

The Ford plant is in Alexandria. Its once active assembly-line production has been reduced, under government nationalization, to checking out machinery and vehicles, mostly imported from Communist countries.

The Coca-Cola bottling works has, under government control, produced another soft drink, sometimes putting it in Coke bottles. But Egyptians appear to be eager to welcome back the real drink.

100 Companies

More than 100 companies of many nationalities have made formal presentations to the Arab Boycott Office to be removed from the blacklist, according to Mohammed Mahgoub, the boycott commissioner.

In some instances the firms have filed documents asserting that they have ended dealings with Israel and in other cases they have denied ever dealing with Israel.

The Arab Boycott Office began a 10-day closed meeting in Cairo yesterday to consider these petitions. Despite the reported willingness of Egypt to end its ban against companies which can contribute to Egypt's economic well-being, Mr. Mahgoub said that the majority of the member countries want to tighten the crackdown on exporters to Israel.

© Los Angeles Times.

Soviet 'Laundering' of Funds For Portugal Upsets Belgians

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sibly commercial organization in a Western country is also said to have embarrassed the Soviet Union.

Belgians Concerned

Although an investigation has not established the exact purpose of the transaction, Belgian authorities were said to be quite concerned about the possibility that a legitimate company might have been used for other purposes.

The financing of political parties, labor unions, newspapers and other activities in Europe by both Communist and Western intelligence agencies has been well known for decades. Underground financing was said to have been especially active in Italy and France as long as the possibility of a Communist surge existed in the late 1940s and 1950s.

Soviet intelligence activities in most Western European countries have also been less visible in recent years. Outside of West Germany where spying continues on a broad scale, there have been few cases since 1971. At that time hundreds of Soviet citizens were expelled from Britain and Belgium.

The Belgian government then, and on earlier occasions when Soviet diplomats or employees were regularly caught in undercover activities, refused to dramatize the events and handled the cases quietly and rarely expelled the offending persons, preferring to let them leave quietly. The country in the late 1960s became a prime target for Eastern intelligence operations following the setting up of North Atlantic Treaty Organization and allied military headquarters near Brussels following their ouster from France.

On one occasion in 1971 an employee of the Soviet auto and truck firm Scaldia-Volga was caught while in the act of obtaining NATO documents. The 11-year-old Scaldia-Volga firm, with an antenna-studded plant just a few hundred yards from NATO headquarters, is the most noticeable of the several Belgian-Soviet commercial companies.

Arab League Praises Jordan-Syria Accord

CAIRO, Aug. 24 (UPI).—The 20-nation Arab League today welcomed the Jordanian-Syrian decision to set up a supreme command council to coordinate the war and peace strategies of the two countries.

The league's secretary-general, Mahmoud Riad, sent congratulatory messages to King Hussein of Jordan and President Hafez al-Assad of Syria.

Schmidt to Visit U.S.

BONN, Aug. 24 (Reuters).—Chancellor Helmut Schmidt will visit New York early in October, a government spokesman said.

Talks Today On Rhodesia

(Continued from Page 1)

hold their own separate talks on a whole range of southern African issues.

This is a considerable diplomatic triumph for Mr. Vorster, who has by no means renounced his own country's policy of apartheid.

The arrival of Mr. Kaunda and Mr. Vorster was viewed by many as an effort to try to prevent the Rhodesian discussions from collapsing at the outset.

Mr. Smith and the Black nationalist leaders are divided on the question of majority—which means Black—rule in Rhodesia. The nationalists want it as soon as possible. Mr. Smith, in public at least, has said he will not agree to it.

But a serious question of face has also arisen. The core of this dispute is a long wrangle between Mr. Smith and the Blacks, led by Bishop Abel Muzorewa, on whether constitutional talks should take place in Rhodesia, as Mr. Smith demands, or outside the country, as the Black leaders insist.

Mr. Smith, who arrived at the Rhodesian side of the falls this morning, reiterated his belief that the talks should be only a brief formality in which both sides would declare their intention to negotiate rather than resort to war. Hard bargaining, he has argued, should take place within Rhodesia in a committee or committees.

The African National Council, which is staying in Livingstone, wants the talks on the bridge to be more substantive and prolonged.

Naval Exemptions Noted

France Carefully Cushions South Africa Arms Embargo

By Bernard D. Kaplan

PARIS, Aug. 24 (WP).—Until South Africa is able to build the weapons it needs or to find other suppliers, France does not plan to strictly apply its announced ban on arms sales to that country.

France's decision to bar most arms shipments to South Africa already has been accompanied by aid to help South Africa manufacture weapons domestically.

The chief example of this aid involves the latest version of the Mirage jet fighter, the F-1, France's most advanced military aircraft. South African engineers and designers are working with their counterparts at Dassault, the firm which makes the F-1, on a program to permit South Africa to manufacture the plane from scratch.

South Africa already assembles its own version, known as the F-1 AZ. But many of the parts still must be imported from France.

Under the restrictions announced two weeks ago by President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, it is not clear whether the sale of aircraft parts is prohibited. The embargo specified "arms deliveries," other than the exempted naval craft and weapons. No restrictions were placed on the continued manufacture of French weapons under license by the South Africans.

Cushion Effect

Sources here said that South Africa had been carefully prepared for Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's announcement. According to these informants, South Africa knew that every care would be taken to cushion the repercussion on its military capacity. That was South Africa's price, the sources said, for not retaliating by reducing its nonmilitary imports from France, currently worth more than 1 billion francs ($235 million) and growing.

Little attempt was made to disguise any of this from the black African states friendly to France. According to sources, leaders were prepared to close their eyes to the purely nominal effect of the French action. What they wanted, and got, was a formal gesture. The gesture was to appease their nationalist followers and the outside world over maintaining close ties to France when the latter appeared to be the chief military backer of white-minority-ruled South Africa.

A few African governments have condemned the French arms move as a sham. More significant is that most, including those which traditionally rely on France for economic aid, have publicly accepted it as a genuine blow to South Africa.

How little a blow was intended is reflected by the embargo having exempted naval arms and ships. Officially, the exemption rests on the argument that naval weapons could not be used by South Africa for internal repression. Sources here say that the real reason is that, even by assembling foreign-made parts, South Africa lacks the capacity to provide itself with the naval strength it requires.

South Africa, meanwhile, will continue manufacturing French arms under dozens of agreements concluded within the last 12 years. Most of the licenses still have a number of years to run. The terms of the French ban do not appear to prevent them from being renewed when they expire.

To fill in the few gaps which the French restrictions may create, informants here said that South Africa has started shopping around Europe. Although little publicized, South Africa has concluded arms deals with Spain for mortars and rockets and with Italy for torpedoes.

Soviet Nuclear Test

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (AP).—Seismic signals from a Soviet underground nuclear test were recorded by the United States yesterday, the Energy Research and Development Administration reported. Officials described the test as moderately large.

Bahrain Premier Is Renamed After His Government Quits

BAHRAIN, Aug. 24 (Reuters).—Sheikh Khalifa bin Sulman Al-Khalifa was re-appointed Premier of Bahrain tonight just hours after he had submitted his government's resignation.

An official announcement said that Sheikh Khalifa had been asked to form a new government in an order issued by his brother, Sheikh Isa bin Sulman Al-Khalifa, the Emir of the Persian Gulf island state.

Sheikh Khalifa's government resigned earlier today on the grounds that it had been thwarted in its development and legislative program by the country's National Assembly.

According to tonight's announcement, the Emir noted, "It was necessary that the National Assembly would be more representative of the cross-section of the community and more eager to achieve the people's aspirations."

Observers took this to mean that Sheikh Khalifa's new administration would alter the form of the assembly, which now comprises 30 elected members and the 14 members of the Cabinet.

Latest Conflict

The Cabinet resigned a day after the announcement of the arrest of a number of persons allegedly linked with subversive groups operating outside the country. The government gave few details on the arrests but informed sources said that more than 30 persons were detained by security police on Friday.

A dispute over new security legislation was the latest conflict between the outgoing government and the assembly.

Sheikh Khalifa's resignation letter, quoted by the radio, said that the government had made every effort to gain the assembly's cooperation during the last two years.

Under Bahrain's constitution, ministers—appointed by the Emir—are ex-officio assembly members. The 30 other assembly members were elected for the first time in December, 1973.

Sheikh Khalifa had been premier since Bahrain gained independence from Britain in August, 1971.

EEC Gold Stance Is Approved by Meeting in Italy

VENICE, Aug. 24 (AP).—The finance ministers of the European Economic Community agreed today on a joint position on gold but remained split on the key issue of exchange rates.

The finance ministers and central bank officials of EEC countries, meeting to prepare for the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund in Washington on Sept. 1, failed to present a joint front on all major issues to strengthen their stand in Washington.

Emilio Colombo, the Italian minister who presided at the meeting, said that the ministers hoped an agreement could be reached with the United States and other IMF members on gold while postponing further discussion on exchange rates. He said that the rates should be taken up next year when the IMF countries meet again in Jamaica in January.

The stand worked out by the EEC countries on gold would provide for transactions of gold reserves between central banks. It would also have the IMF return 25 million ounces of gold to its members and allow the sale of part of it on the free market to raise funds toward financing economic advances in developing countries.

The Venice agreement on gold was generally in line with the position favored by the United States and many of the 126 IMF countries.

9% of Refugees On U.S. Aid Rolls

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (AP).—The government announced today that it is providing welfare cash payments and medical care to about 9 per cent of the first 52,000 resettled Indochinese refugees.

The Department of Health, Education and Welfare said that the rate is lower than the 11 per cent, representing 25 million U.S. citizens, receiving welfare, medicaid or social services.

Reports from 25 states and Washington through July 16 show that 4,814 Vietnamese and Cambodians were drawing welfare and 489 were authorized to receive medical assistance, the department said.



UPI.

Dr. Edmond Simeoni

Corsica Bank, Shop Jolted By Explosions

BASTIA, Corsica, Aug. 24 (UPI).—Bomb explosions damaged a bank and a hardware store late yesterday and early today, continuing a wave of violence on this French island in the Mediterranean.

The niece of the hardware store's owner suffered leg and hand injuries from shrapnel when an explosive charge in a metal container wrecked the shop in the village of Biguglia, four kilometers south of here.

The store owner, André Donet, is a French repatriate from Algeria. Such relative newcomers to the island have come under attack from autonomists opposed to the repatriates' acquisition of property here.

The explosion late yesterday caused considerable damage to a branch of the Société Générale bank in a Bastia suburb.

In Paris, Interior Minister Michel Poniatowski issued a communiqué today about a battle in which two policemen were killed and two were wounded by Corsican autonomists Friday.

Mr. Poniatowski said that he had asked local law-enforcement officials to explain why his order to disarm, identify and arrest members of the Corsican band had not been carried out.

After the group's leader had surrendered, the 39 other autonomists left the wine storehouse where they had held four hostages and drove away in trucks, firing their weapons into the air.

Mr. Poniatowski said that they took advantage of a truce to flee, in violation of a pledge by their leader, Dr. Edmond Simeoni.

"Profiting from the truce, the members of the group fled the storehouse across a very dense vineyard," the interior minister said. "A few of them were able to rejoin vehicles at some distance from the storehouse and behind police lines. The presence of numerous curious persons did not permit roadblocks farther away on the highway to intercept them without running serious risks to the crowd, which included women and children."

India Plans Land Reform

(Continued from Page 1)

small fraction of what would be viable in North America.

As for rural debt, it totals $4 billion, 40 per cent more than it was 10 years ago. The typical debtor owes $100 or $200 and keeps paying on it year after year, but never quite paying it off.

Political Obstacle

But since the Prime Minister made rural debt one of the targets of her sweeping emergency program, a number of states have said they are declaring moratoriums on the debts and the government has announced plans to set up banks to offer loans at fairer rates.

In meetings with federal officials in New Delhi last week, the chief ministers of the state governments promised that land redistribution would be completed by next June.

But one of the major obstacles officials face in enforcing the laws was appraised bluntly Thursday by a surprising critic—the National Herald, the newspaper that speaks for Mrs. Gandhi's Congress party.

"The fact is that big landlords form the backbone of the Congress party and the real hurdle in pushing this program has been political," the paper declared in an editorial. "Only cleansing the Congress leadership will impart to the land reform program the momentum needed."

Mrs. Gandhi Defends Actions

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (UPI).—Prime Minister Gandhi said today that life in India is gradually returning to normal after two months of executive rule but she refused to say when she would lift her declared state of emergency.

Appearing on NBC's "Meet the Press," Mrs. Gandhi staunchly defended her June state-of-emergency declaration, which imposed harsh government censorship of the press and resulted in the jailing of thousands of political dissidents.

Mrs. Gandhi said the state of emergency was necessary to disperse a "general atmosphere of irresponsibility" and prevent anarchy in her country. She was quick, however, to assert that "in all spheres of activity" peace is slowly being restored.

"There is no fear at all. There is calm. People are going about their business in a much more effective way," Mrs. Gandhi said. She was interviewed in New Delhi by reporters in Washington using a satellite.

Asked when civil liberties would be restored, she replied, "It is very difficult to give a date. Naturally this is not a permanent situation."

Opposition Plea Leads to Probe In South Korea

SEOUL, Aug. 24 (AP).—The prosecutor's office yesterday ordered an investigation into remarks made by opposition leader Kim Young Sam to determine if he violated an emergency decree that bans virtually all anti-government activity.

The probe was initiated a few hours after Mr. Kim, head of the New Democratic party, said at a news conference that President Chung Hee Park should lift his May 13 emergency decree and amend the constitution to restore democracy.

At the news conference, Mr. Kim also demanded that the government release people "unjustifiably" arrested under the decree, eliminate corruption and restore freedom to the press and college campuses.

He was the second opposition leader in a week to defy the emergency decree by demanding a return to democratic rule. Seven days earlier, former presidential candidate Kim Dae Jung made a similar appeal. No formal action has been taken against him.



Fly Sandy to Miami. Fly National.



Fly Gwen to Houston. Fly National.



Reversing Old Ratings

ADA Study Calls Sen. Jackson Less Liberal Than His Image

By Sara Hansard

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (IHT). —A study recently released by Americans for Democratic Action, a liberal lobby, concludes that Sen. Henry Jackson has been a domestic conservative most of his years in office despite his liberal image.

The study, commissioned by the ADA and written by New York magazine contributing editor Steven Brill, says, "On major domestic policy issues, Sen. Jackson has been one of the most conservative non-Southern Democrats in the Senate in the last two decades." The list of issues includes Vietnam, civil rights, civil liberties, women's rights, tax reform and campaign spending, energy and congressional reform.

Sen. Jackson, from the state of Washington, declared his candidacy in February for the Democratic presidential nomination next year.

The ADA gave Sen. Jackson ratings of more than 75 in at least 11 of the last 20 years, and in 1960 and 1961 he received perfect ratings. ADA national director Leon Shull said those ratings were "not as great a mistake as they appear to be." He said that, during the last five years, Sen. Jackson's average has slipped to 53.

Meaning of Ratings

A rating of 53 means that on the votes tabulated, Sen. Jackson voted the way the ADA wanted him to vote 53 per cent of the time. Mr. Shull said Mr. Brill had done a more in-depth analysis of all of Sen. Jackson's votes than *had the ADA.*

Sen. Jackson has traditionally projected a liberal image in the *press and has had* strong support by labor and liberal Democratic elements. Mr. Brill noted that the senator has *repeatedly* proclaimed himself a liberal, especially on civil rights, in past campaign news letters and throughout previous campaigns seeking the presidential nomination.

A spokesman for Sen. Jackson said he had no comment on the study.

Stina Santiestevan, editor of the ADA World, said she did not think the study "is going to mean *a great change in ADA policy*—we haven't really supported him for a long time." But she thinks the report will bring the senator's domestic-policy views to the attention of many of the 75,000 ADA members. He is usually described as a foreign-policy conservative but a liberal on domestic policy.

Civil Rights Votes

Mr. Brill was particularly critical of Sen. Jackson's stand on *civil rights. The study asserts:* "Since Henry Jackson was first elected to Congress in 1941, there is *not a single speech of his* in the Congressional Record on racial equality or civil rights," adding that "he cast many important votes to weaken [civil rights] acts with restrictive amendments."

Mr. Shull said a significant factor in determining Sen. Jackson's conservativism at the time he cast the votes was the fact that many liberals voted against him. The study lists many instances where Sen. Jackson voted against positions taken by such "standard bearers" on civil rights as Hubert Humphrey, John Kennedy, Philip Hart, Gaylord Nelson and Joseph Clark, and this dispels the notion that the study is hindsight, Mr. *Shull said.*

The report also says, "Although Sen. Jackson has been perceived generally as pro-labor, he has not been a consistent supporter of the interests of working people" in areas such as tax reform, national priorities and aid to cities.

A spokesman for the AFL-CIO, however, said that, according to its rating system, Sen. Jackson's record was still very good.

$100 Million In U.S. Firms' Slush Funds

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (UPI). —Thirty-six corporations allegedly paid more than $100 million legally and illegally to foreign and domestic politicians and sales agents in the last decade, a survey of government and public documents has shown.

The documents show the largest payments were made by the Exxon Corp., which claimed that contributions of at least $46 million to Italian politicians were legal.

Other large payments of corporate funds were made by two defense contractors, Northrop and Lockheed, and two large oil companies, Gulf and Ashland, according to the documents.

The information was obtained from documents at the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Civil Aeronautics Board, the Watergate special prosecutor's office, the Senate Multinational Corporations subcommittee, the Senate Banking Committee and a House International Relations subcommittee.

Northrop paid $450,000 in bribes to two Saudi Arabian generals and $1.1 million in illegal domestic politcial contributions in addition to $30 million in questionable payments to foreign agents, according to the documents.

Used as Bribes

The Pentagon said in a memo last year that was made public this summer how payments to foreign agents were often used to bribe government officials.

Northrop said its foreign-payments plan was based on Lockheed's successful formula of the 1960s.

Lockheed has denied it set an illegal pattern for any company but conceded in reports to the SEC that, since 1970, at least $22 million was paid to "foreign officials and to foreign political organizations in a number of countries."

Sen. William Proxmire called *a hearing tomorrow* of the Senate Banking Committee, which he heads, to try to learn why Lockheed was paying foreign politicians while the U.S. government was backing loans for the financially troubled aircraft manufacturer.

Lockheed borrowed $250 million with federal support in 1971 to prevent what the company said was eventual bankruptcy.

Gulf admitted a slush fund of $10.3 million, from which $5 million was paid to Lebanese, Italian, Bolivian and South Korean government officials. A further $5 million was used in connection with illegal campaign contributions to U.S. politicians.

Ashland made $15.1 million in questionable overseas payments and had a $1.1-million fund from which illegal campaign contributions were made.

Other alleged illegal payments included $2 million from United Brands to Honduran officials for lowering the banana export tax last year.

Spanish Tourism Drops

LA CORUNA, Spain, Aug. 24 (AP).—Spanish Information Minister Leon Herrera has announced that 16,271,179 tourists visited Spain between January and last month, a 1.1-per-cent drop from the same period last year.



United Press International.

BROWN ALL OVER—Protesting a ban on nude bathing at a beach near Truro, on Cape Cod, Mass., hundreds of protesters bared all this weekend. The event drew almost as many spectators as participants, but no arrests were reported by police.

U.S. VA Hospital Hunts Killer in Drug Case

By Martin Waldron

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Aug. 24 (NYT).—An official of the Veterans Administration Hospital here *said yesterday* that medical investigators had decided that someone deliberately injected a paralyzing drug into at least 15 patients, killing at least two of them.

Dr. Duane Freier, the acting medical chief of staff at the hospital, said the investigators had ruled out "medical coincidence, error and drug contamination."

He added that this left the doctors with only one alternative—"that some, perhaps many, of the respiratory arrests were caused by someone with intent."

Dr. Freier would not say, however, that he considered it to be murder.

FBI agents yesterday guarded medical and personnel records, hospital equipment and glassware as the search for a possible killer and the scope of the investigation widened. VA officials in Washington and the FBI would say only that no one had been taken into custody.

In the last month, 23 patients suffered heart failure or a stoppage of breathing and eight of them died. The situation came to a climax on Aug. 15, when seven patients were stricken with attacks of heart and lung failure.

Before the day was over, four patients were dead, three others were recovering and hospital officials conceded that there was a possibility that a killer was loose in the wards.

The first indication that the heart and respiratory failures were deliberately caused appeared *Friday, when laboratory tests* showed that at least one solution supposedly containing only dextrose and water had also contained Pavulon, a drug that can cause paralysis and death.

Yesterday, it was reported that FBI agents were now investigating more than 50 cases of cardiac and pulmonary arrest which occurred in a six-week period beginning July 1.

In addition to finding traces of Pavulon in the urine of one or more of the patients on the "suspect" list, technicians found traces of another muscle-relaxing drug on the needle end of equipment used for intravenous medication and feeding.

Since last weekend, all paralyzing drugs in the hospital have been locked up. As an additional precaution, only emergency surgery has been performed and new *admissions to the hospital have* been curtailed. No unexpected respiratory failures have occurred *since Aug. 15, officials said.*

91 Pass Checkup After Cruise With A Cholera Victim

TORONTO, Aug. 24 (AP).—Ninety-one Canadians, returning from a Mediterranean cruise on which a woman contracted cholera, passed a health inspection *Friday at Toronto* International Airport.

Health tests will be administered to 500 other Canadians as they return to Canada from the cruise in the next few days, *according to a spokesman for* Strand Holidays, the firm which arranged the voyage.

Mrs. Jean Black, 60, was taken off the ship in Civitavecchia, Italy, six days ago and is in a Rome hospital with her cholera almost under control, the spokesman reported. He said his company flew a supply of cholera vaccine to the cruise passengers as soon as Mrs. Black went ashore.

The passengers not home yet have been found free of the disease in checkups in France, Majorca and Spain. The incubation period for cholera, contracted by swallowing contaminated *water or food, is one to six days.*

140 Die in Sumatra

JAKARTA, Aug. 24 (Reuters). —Cholera has killed 140 persons in the last two weeks in Siberut, Sumatra, the Antara news agency reported.

U.S. Raiders Get 18 Tons of Drug

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 24 (AP). —Customs agents raided a gathering of three boats and eight trucks in a remote coastal area of Georgia last night, seized about 18 tons of marijuana and arrested *19* persons, federal agents reported.

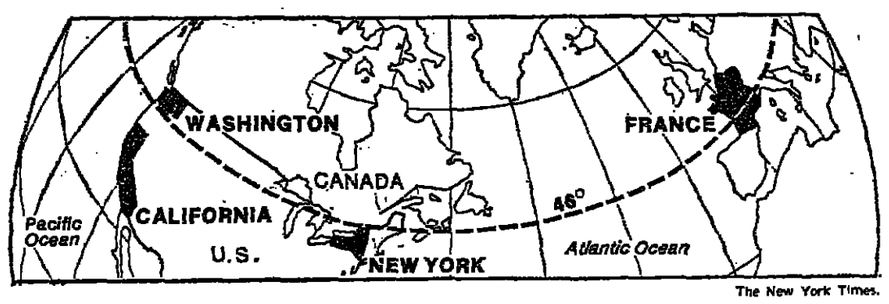
Ira Morris, customs supervisor *here, said:* "We knew *pretty* well when the [shrimp] boat was coming in. We had been watching for it for some time." He said the marijuana, in 50-pound sacks, was brought from Colombia.

The shrimp boat, a houseboat, a 22-foot launch and eight camper trucks were seized, along with $11,000 in cash, Mr. Morris reported. He said 42 agents made the raid as the campers were being loaded with marijuana to transport it inland *from* Shelman's Bluff, 50 miles south of here.

Ford and Canadian Dedicate New Dam

LIBBY, Mont., Aug. 24 (AP).—President Ford and Canadian Minister of Resources Donald MacDonald dedicated the $470-million Libby Dam today, and the President declared that the United States must act now to seek *energy self-sufficiency.*

Mr. Ford and Mr. MacDonald also pledged that their two countries would work together to try to solve their energy problems.



The New York Times.

A Wine Industry Is Born in a U.S. Desert

By Robert Lindsey

SUNNYSIDE, Wash. (NYT).—On a sagebrush-covered expanse of rolling desert here, where it can be blisteringly hot in summer and freezing in winter, Washington State is creating a premium wine industry.

It is doing it with man-made rain, tens of thousands of vine cuttings from California and a calculated risk that it can win against the caprices of nature.

Water that flows south from Canada and the Rocky Mountains into the Columbia River is being tapped to turn hundreds *of thousands of acres of desert* on the eastern side of the Cascade Mountains into fertile, *productive land.*

Among the crops springing from the irrigated deserts are *tons of European,* or vinifera type, wine grapes planted by young entrepreneurs under the guidance *of state* agricultural scientists and specialists brought here from California, all cognizant that this region is roughly in the same latitude (46 degrees north) as the great wine districts of France, Burgundy and Bordeaux.

California's Supremacy

Washington's output of European-type wines—such as pinot noir, cabernet sauvignon, chardonnay, johannesburg riesling and chenin blanc—is minuscule compared with that of California, the nation's leading wine producer.

But, even as an overexpansion of vineyards in California has caused a vast surplus of grapes and serious economic problems for many vintners there, Washington State is increasing its planting of premium wine grapes and is increasing its output of quality wine.

While the final verdict is not yet in from most wine experts, the young Washington wines are winning increasing praise from wine lovers. And, to the surprise of those who thought that only California and New York could produce quality European-style wines in this country, the Washington wines have topped popular California and European premium wines recently in "blind" tastings by wine aficionados.

Analysts' Choice

Last fall, in Los Angeles, 15 experienced wine analysts picked a Johannesburg riesling made by Seattle's St. Michelle Vintners as the best among 14 U.S. and four German rieslings they tasted. The company's chemin blanc has scored highest in several wine society tastings in various cities where participants were not informed of the label until after they had voted.

Washington's white wines tend to be light and fruity and very aromatic, in some ways more akin to the not-quite-dry wines of Germany than the white wines of California.

The red wines are reminiscent of wines from California's Napa Valley—where the latitude is 38 degrees north—although some tend to be heavier. There is also a full-bodied gamay rosé produced *here* that many have praised. The wines generally retail from $2.50 to $4.50 a bottle, with the *reds being the most expensive.*

"You're seeing the development of a wine industry that will rank with *the finest wine regions of* the world," Stewart Bledsoe, the state's director of agriculture, has asserted. *Another expert predicted* that it would take 15 to 20 years "to establish a really large industry."

Periodic Freezes

Every few years, this region is hit with subfreezing weather that can wipe out a vineyard overnight. Beginning about Nov. 1, bulldozers are kept at the ready in case it becomes necessary to bury the young plants to protect them from the cold.

Vintners are working to make their plants hardier by depriving them of water in sweltering heat.

"After August, we don't do any irrigating to stress the vines, to harden the wood; if we can put stress on the root, the root will go down for water, and it will be better able to take a hard winter," a vineyard foreman said.

Another problem is a shortage of moisture, with only about 7 1/2 inches of rainfall annually. The lava-based soil is not very rich in nutrients and a substantial use of fertilizers is required.

Probers Think Mafia Is Tied To Hoffa Case

Say Mob May Have Sided With His Rivals

By Donnel Nunes

DETROIT, Aug. 24 (WP).—Michigan state police and the *FBI believe that the Mafia* is deeply involved in the disappearance of James Hoffa and *may* have arranged to have *him* killed.

"Things that we've come up against in our investigation point in that direction," Capt. Lewis Smith, who is coordinating the state police investigation, said.

The view was echoed by an FBI source. He added that the FBI is considering the possibility that underworld figures and Hoffa enemies within the Teamsters Union, which Hoffa once led, may have acted in concert.

The source further said that several current Teamster leaders will be questioned for the second time beginning this week because of "inconsistencies" in what *some of them told the FBI earlier* this month.

Despite a statement by a Justice Department source that "we think we know what happened and why," FBI and state officials said they are no closer to identifying the individuals responsible for Hoffa's disappearance than when the investigation began 2 1/2 weeks ago.

'It's Not Hopeless'

"We have several lines of thought that we're pursuing," Wilburn Debruler, special agent in charge of the FBI office in Detroit, said. "It's not hopeless, by any means."

The state police, however, will begin winding down their investigation within two weeks unless substantive new evidence is uncovered soon, Capt. Smith said. "We really haven't been able to develop that initial investigative lead that breeks open a case," he said. "It's really frustrating but there's not much more that we *can do.*"

The state police and FBI are basing their belief that the Mafia is involved on several factors, which include: the careful planning and preparation that appear to have gone into Hoffa's abduction; the extreme difficulty the FBI and state police are having in questioning key underworld figures and several Teamsters believed to have knowledge about what happened to Hoffa and *the alleged financial* advantages to the underworld organization in blocking Hoffa's attempt *to regain power in the* Teamsters Union. Mobsters allegedly have strong intersts in Teamsters union. Mobsters alcentralized control that Hoffa once wielded.

State officials and most federal authorities think that Hoffa was killed after he vanished from outside a suburban Detroit restaurant.

Delay Is Granted In Suit to Reveal Rosenberg Data

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (UPI). —A U.S. district judge has given the government until Nov. 15 to prepare its justifications for withholding release of any documents involved in the case of Julius and *Ethel Rosenberg, executed in 1953* for allegedly passing atomic secrets to the Russians.

Michael and Robert Meeropol, the Rosenbergs' sons, have filed a freedom-of-information suit seeking the huge government files on the Rosenberg case. They believe the files will establish the innocence of their parents, who were convicted in 1951 of stealing atomic secrets and executed in 1953 after appeals for clemency were denied by President Dwight Eisenhower.

"I think they [the government] are stalling because they have something to hide," Robert Meeropol told a news conference after the *hearing on Friday.*

Justice Department attorney Jeffrey Axelrad told the court the *government was ready to release* 500 pages of FBI documents related to the case soon.

The court also ordered the government to prepare an inventory of all Rosenberg-related documents by Oct. 1.

U.S. Nazi's Murderer Is Paroled in Virginia

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 24 (AP). —John Patler, convicted eight years ago of killing American Nazi party leader George Lincoln Rockwell, has been paroled from prison.

A Virginia Department of Corrections spokesman said that Patler, 37, hopes to continue his art studies at Radford College. He had been sentenced to 20 years for killing Rockwell shortly after Patler was expelled from the American Nazi party.



Associated Press.

GUIDANCE—The reasoning at a Los Alamos, N.M., laboratory seems to be that if windstorms are named for women, why can't pantyhose be used for windsocks?

Agency Probes for Illegalities In CIA Handling of Tax Data

By Nicholas M. Horrock

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (NYT). —The Internal Revenue Service is conducting an "intensive internal investigation" to determine if the law was violated when the CIA was secretly given information from individual tax returns, a spokesman said yesterday.

The IRS, he said, is following up on a section of the Rockefeller Commission report that revealed that, in at least 14 instances, information on tax returns of 16 persons had been given to the CIA out of normal channels.

"Formal procedures for obtaining the necessary authorization have been in effect for some time," the commission report noted. "They require the applicant [here the director of central intelligence] to make written application *to the commissioner of* internal revenue for each tax return desired, setting forth the reason why the return is needed.

"The commission has found no evidence that this procedure was *ever followed by CIA personnel,"* the report said.

The investigation is being conducted by the IRS's internal inspection division. The spokesman said that the IRS wanted to discover "everything about" the transactions "including who gave the CIA this material, who the taxpayers were, when this happened and who authorized it."

Other sources familiar with the investigation said the tax-return information was given to the agency on "several occasions" during 10 years. They said that *the inspectors had already dis*covered a "back channel" between the IRS intelligence division and *the CIA.*

The IRS has long had liaison with the CIA aimed mainly at seeing that, when the service audited agency functions around the country, the audit would be conducted by revenue agents with appropriate security clearances. In the early 1960s, the liaison was between the office of the commissioner of internal revenue and the office of the CIA's counsel.

From 1962 to 1964, the liaison was handled at IRS by Mitchel Rogovin, then an assistant to Commissioner Mortimer Caplin.

Mr. Rogovin, who is now a Washington lawyer who represents the CIA as legal counsel, said that during his tenure he knew of no information from individual tax returns being made available to the agency.

Later the formal liaison was moved from the commissioner's *staff to the IRS division of* compliance. It was handled for several years by Leon Green, now a regional IRS commissioner in Cincinnati. Mr. Green declined comment on the matter because it is under formal investigation.

What has perplexed IRS inspectors, another source said, is why the CIA would avoid the proper procedures in obtaining *information.*

"The CIA, like most government agencies, is entitled to tax-return information under certain conditions. All the CIA director had to do was write a letter of request to the commissioner," he said.

It is a federal crime for an IRS employee to leak material from an individual tax return.

The relationship between the IRS and CIA is also under investigation by the Commerce, Consumer and Monetary Affairs subcommittee of the House.

A-Bomb Pioneers Leave Traces

ALBUQUERQUE, N.M., Aug. 24 (UPI).—Particles of radioactive plutonium, possibly from the first atomic bomb tests during the 1940s, have been found near a Los Alamos motel on land used by the old Atomic Energy Com*mission, federal officials report.*

The discovery was revealed Friday by George Dennis of the Energy Research and Development Administration's Albuquerque information office.

"I am told there appears to be no hazard to the public," Mr. Dennis said.

He said the plutonium was found at a site that apparently was the location of a laundry where protective clothing worn while handling the material was decontaminated. The plutonium deposit consists of little metal particles washed off the clothing.

Sihanouk Is in Peking On Way to Cambodia

PEKING, Aug. 24 (Reuters).—Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Cambodia's titular head of state, arrived in Peking yesterday on the first leg of his journey home after five years i exile.

Prince Sihanouk, 52, who was ousted from power in 1970, traveled here by special train from the North Korean capital of Pyongyang, where he has been visiting for the last three months. The prince became titular head of *state when Communist forces* took Phnom Penh in April.



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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
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Page 4—Monday, August 25, 1975 *

A Myth Dies in Laos

The Communist seizure of power in Vientiane province completes the victory of the Pathet Lao in Laos and thus of the various breeds of Communism in Indochina. The event came as no surprise—ever since the fall of Saigon and Phnom Penh, it was quite obvious that Vientiane could not hold out and, indeed, that the government of Premier Souvanna Phouma was reconciled to a Pathet Lao triumph, though he continues as at least titular head of government, with King Savang Vatthana as head of state.

This lingering flavor of royalty gives the successful revolution in Laos a distinctly dynastic cast, especially since Prince Souvanna Phouma's half-brother, Prince Souphanouvong, has played the part of a more vigorous and successful Philippe Egalité as leader of the Pathet Lao. And the diversity of peoples and cultures in this country of long history but brief modern unity suggests that the "land of a million elephants," as Laos once was known, does not lend itself to easy categorizing of its revolution to any simple Marxist rationale.

But despite the complexities of Laos, and the apparent anomaly of a people's revolutionary administration headed by a crowned commissar, something does emerge from the Pathet Lao victory, something that may be more significant than another argument for the domino theory. For one of the hopes that haunted many in the West during the long, grinding struggle over Indochina was that there need not be a choice between rightist centralism and leftist authoritarianism, between a dictatorship in Saigon and one in Hanoi. This was the hope of the "third force," of some centrist democracy that would seek genuine reform and thereby avert revolution.

The closest approach to a third force in Indochina appeared in Laos. Prince Souvanna Phouma was a "neutralist"—at times he has fought with the Pathet Lao against the Laotian right, and at times with the right against the Pathet Lao. There was a coalition government in Laos in 1956, another in 1962, a third was formed in 1973. The first was disrupted by a mixture of political and military coups, and Prince Souvanna Phouma joined his Communist half-brother. The second fell apart, and Prince Souvanna Phouma fought the Pathet Lao. The third remains, in theory, but the Pathet Lao rules it.

All of this was accompanied by invasion and intervention, by the United States, by North Vietnam and South Vietnam, while any number of other nations—the Soviet Union, China, France and Britain—played various roles in a long tragedy. There was no real chance for Laos to determine whether a third force was viable. But it still seems fair to say that the hopes that were cherished of ending the Indochinese conflict by evolving some power of the center was, in the circumstances, a myth. And that myth has now been formally buried in Vientiane.

'Peace' Is Not at Hand

Something there is, as Robert Frost would say, that doesn't love a nice, clean-cut diplomatic deal. It could be something peculiar to the methods of Secretary Kissinger, or something that makes today's international conflicts uniquely intractable. Maybe it isn't as new and different as it looks. Whatever the case, we raise the subject to sound a cautionary note about the developing Egyptian-Israeli agreement on a further disengagement of forces in the Sinai Desert. At the risk of leaping to premature conclusions, we have the uncomfortable feeling that if you like the Vietnam cease-fire agreement, with its separate, secret presidential commitment to uphold it by the use of force, or the U.S.-Soviet trade and Jewish emigration "understandings," you may well grow to love what Secretary Kissinger is trying to pull together in his airborne effort in the Middle East.

From everything we have heard about the deal that seems to be rapidly moving to a conclusion, it will be anything but clean-cut. Instead, the signs suggest one of those arrangements held together by the fine invisible wires of contradictory promises held out to conflicting parties, loosely connected commitments of heavy and continuing American support of one kind or another, unacknowledged undertakings quietly made through third parties, a heavy reliance on ambiguities, and lavish resort to euphemisms and code words. In short, the emerging next step to "peace" in the Middle East has about it that all too familiar suggestion of the quick fix to buy time, which has proved to be so dangerous in the recent past.

There will be less danger and much to be grateful for, of course, if a further disengagement on the Sinai is plainly recognized for what it is: a necessary precondition to further progress down a very long, hard road toward a genuinely comprehensive settlement in the Middle East—a settlement of the grievances of all parties concerned on terms, and under conditions, which could reasonably qualify for the designation "peace." But there will be very real danger if, in the predictable euphoria, the President and his aides choose to treat an interim disengagement between Israel and Egypt as some great diplomatic breakthrough that promises instant stability and an automatic easing of tension in the world's most precarious trouble spot. For a case can be made that another interim agreement, strictly limited to Israel and Egypt, could be a prescription for greater tension, less stability—and diminished security for Israel in particular—if it is not followed quickly by substantive and successful efforts to reach the kind of comprehensive settlement that would deal with the real grievances of both sides in the Arab-Israeli conflict.

To see why this is so, it is necessary merely to remember that the Arab-Israeli conflict has to do at bottom with (1) the right of Israel to exist within secure borders and to co-exist in a normal way with its neighbors, (2) the claims of the Palestinians for recognition of their rights to exist in some sort of sovereign state, and (3) the demands of the Arabs for a return of all Israeli-occupied territory. The ideal answer, obviously, would be a comprehensive settlement in one fell swoop. The next best answer would be to build into the next step a reasonably foolproof process by which the next steps would be taken. Instead, by all accounts, there will be nothing in any new Israeli-Egyptian agreement that offers any assurance of, for example, a further tension-easing disengagement between Israeli and Syrian forces on the Golan Heights. There will be nothing that offers any assurance of an early attempt to resolve the future of the Israeli-occupied West Bank or to deal with the Palestine issue in any meaningful way. It will be generally "understood," apparently, that another Geneva conference will be reconvened, perhaps early next year, and that these hard questions will be taken up at that time.

It is not, in brief, a promising prospect, however welcome a further disengagement on the Sinai will be. And yet the U.S. Congress is apparently going to be asked to underwrite the future stability of the Mideast with undiminished military aid to Israel and a commitment for an American presence, to consist of as many as 200 civilian technicians in the demilitarized area between Egyptian and Israeli forces on the Sinai Desert. We have no quarrel in theory with either commitment. The Israelis must be secure in the knowledge that they will have access to a reasonable amount of American military aid. Just as clearly, there is little validity in the "Vietnam" analogy, which some people are raising as a basis for questioning the introduction of Americans to monitor early-warning devices between Israel and Egypt: what was wrong with our Vietnamese involvement was not that Americans were introduced on the scene but that they were introduced not as peacekeepers but as active participants on one side of the conflict.

True, there are risks in both commitments. But they are risks worth taking if these commitments are made in reinforcement of an urgent, concentrated effort to move on to wider agreements. The announcement the other day of a joint Syrian-Jordanian military command, and the vigorous denunciation by both Syria's President Assad and Jordan's King Hussein of the impending, separate Egyptian-Israeli agreement, points up the peril of allowing the Mideast to fester without attention while an interim disengagement on the Sinai is celebrated as a political plum for a campaigning President and as a sign that somehow "peace" is now at hand, or even measurably closer.

Secretary Kissinger and the Ford administration are entitled to high marks for what they have already accomplished in rescuing the Israeli-Egyptian disengagement negotiations from the collapse of last March. The Israeli government of Prime Minister Rabin is entitled to praise for the way it stared down its opposition and yielded important concessions. Egypt's President Sadat is no less to be commended for the considerable risk he is running, both at home and in his relations with his Arab allies, in working out a separate agreement with Israel. But the developing coalescence between Jordan and Syria, and presumably the Palestine Liberation Organization, threatens to isolate Egypt and other moderate Arab elements and to encourage the lowest common denominator of Arab frustrations, militancy and intransigence. That is why the prospective Sinai agreement will only be worth celebrating if it is followed by a swift and serious effort to get on with the job of producing a comprehensive Mideast settlement.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 25, 1900

PARIS—Professor Charles Richet has presented before the Congress of Psychology a musical phenomenon of the first rank. It is a little boy of three and a half years named Pepito Arioia, still dressed in petticoats. When the boy was barely two years old, his mother, an excellent musician, heard him repeat the air and accompaniment of a piece of classical music she had just been playing. The child has been dedicated from that day on.

Fifty Years Ago

August 25, 1925

NEW YORK—The old-fashioned Negro buck and wing has invaded the ballroom. Many modern dances are said to have been evolved from the gyrations of more primitive people. Not so with the buck and wing. One sees couples clogging, shuffling and kicking through the most intricate steps in a manner which resembles the health-giving Daily Dozen made famous by Walter Camp. The Charleston is the name given to the up-to-the-minute e.og.



Havana: The Mental Blockade

By James Reston

HAVANA.—There is a more relaxed attitude in Cuba these days toward the United States, but that's about all. The economic blockade is lifting, but after 15 years of Cuban Communism, the mental blockade remains.

Fidel Castro was 49 last week, and he now has the look of a man who is beginning to suspect that life is even more complicated than he figured. He seems more composed and quiet now than when I last saw him here six years ago, but his eyes and his comments are wary.

For the last few days he has been guiding President Echeverria of Mexico all over the western half of the island amid immense crowds, but he never made a single speech, and even grumbled a little about being dragged into a news conference at the end of the visit. Also, his private conversation about the United States is still resentful, if not aggressively hostile.

Not for Export

When you ask him about exporting his revolution to the rest of Latin America, he denies that revolution can be exported and insists that it is the United States that has been exporting counter-revolution to Chile, Panama and elsewhere in the hemisphere.

When you ask about the partial lifting of the U.S. economic blockade, he says this is a positive step, but that all restrictions on trade must be removed before normal diplomatic relations between the two countries can be re-established.

Paradoxically, he speaks in private almost ruefully about the late President John F. Kennedy, who was responsible for the Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba. Pierre Salinger, who was Kennedy's press secretary at that time, was in Cuba for the Echeverria visit.

Castro received him warmly and even said he was glad that Kennedy had been elected in 1960. For if Nixon had been president at the time of the Bay of Pigs crisis, Castro added, Nixon would probably have landed the U.S. Marines in Cuba and there would have been a most terrible guerrilla war.

U.S. Property

Castro seems willing to discuss the possibilities of reconciliation with the Ford administration—more willing in his private talk than in his public statements—but even here it is obvious that the process of reconciliation would be difficult.

For example, when you raise the subject of compensation for the U.S. property he expropriated in Cuba, Castro says this would have to be discussed in relation to the damage done to Cuba's economy by the U.S. economic blockade over the last 15 years.

Nevertheless, the two sides are now talking about talking, and there are some signs here of a different atmosphere if not yet a different policy. Communist propaganda dominates the press and the billboards of the island, as usual, but the anti-Yankee propaganda of several years ago has obviously declined.

On the Rampa—the main street of Havana from the old Hilton Hotel to the seawall—the main public attractions are an exhibition of the history of the "Partido Marxista-Leninista de Cuba," another exhibition of revolutionary photographs from Czechoslovakia, and a movie about the rise and fall of Allende in Chile. But the horror pictures of the past on American "imperialism" have almost disappeared.

Castro did unveil the other day a mural with an anti-clerical, anti-American theme at a large new school in Guanes, near Pinar del Rio, but it also featured a quotation from Benito Juarez: "In the lives of individuals as with nations, respect for the rights of others is peace."

According to the President of Mexico, Castro did not initiate any conversation about the United States or its policy toward Cuba in five days of conversation, but concentrated on the internal development in Cuba and its desire for more trade and technical and scientific cooperation with Mexico and the rest of Latin America.

Ready to Talk

Secretary of State Kissinger has been trying by limited trade gestures and indirect messages to make clear to Castro that the United States is ready to talk and begin removing the mental blockade. His theme has been that, if Washington can reach at least limited accommodations with the Soviet Union and China, it makes no sense to have relations with almost every other Communist country in the world except Albania and Cuba.

The way to begin, Kissinger has said, is by getting the principles straight, and then go on from there to the specific economic and human problems—in direct talks between the two governments and not merely with visiting U.S. senators and reporters.

At no time during my long private talk with Castro did he differ with this approach, but he insisted that the United States could not complain about oil embargoes against the American people and at the same time continue its direct embargo against the shipment of food and other essentials to the Cuban people. He was willing to talk, he said, but not to reach fundamental agreements until the embargo was lifted and the principle of free trade established.

This will clearly take a long time, but the process of reappraisal on both sides has at least begun.

The Shape of Things to Come

By C. L. Sulzberger

JERUSALEM.—Like everybody else in the Middle East, Israelis disagree sharply about the shape of things to come. Among those I asked to speculate about the condition of this region 20 years hence were Premier Rabin, Defense Minister Peres and Gen. Ariel Sharon, who commanded the African invasion and encirclement of the Egyptian Army that wound up the stalemated Yom Kippur war of 1973.

Speaking with deliberate hesitation, Rabin thought peace would prevail but that in two decades "instability and hatred" might still be evident in the area. He hoped, nevertheless, for some kind of "confederation" between Arab-dominated Jordan and Jewish-dominated Israel by then, with joint condominium over the West Bank in between, a Palestinian-Arab region once part of Jordan, now held by Israel.

Sharon, who tried his hand at politics but was squeezed out of the Knesset to hold his reserve command of an armored corps, is now Rabin's special defense adviser. He is far more pessimistic than either the premier or defense minister. He foresees war again—and much sooner than five years from now. But he also foresees another Israeli victory and a vague federative scheme of a Jewish-Arab-Palestinian confederation similar to Rabin's conjectures.

Optimistic

By far the most optimistic vision was that of Peres. He said: "I believe that in two decades we may have a European community type of situation. Economic factors as well as wisdom call for one large community. Each member would keep its own identity but there would be open frontiers, joint ventures and mutual defense arrangements.

"Time is on the side of peace. You can't escape from this. But I am not convinced formal peace must precede the establishment of agreed frontiers and a community. On the contrary, the economic approach often provides a better beginning than the political one. You can have open bridges [as Israel has with Jordan] before final borders are arranged; and that is what I would like to see.

"Some people are preoccupied with the immediately pressing issues. For the time being there are changes in expression, not changes in relationships. The Arabs used to talk about throwing Israel into the sea. But today [Egyptian President] Sadat talks of a sea of peace. Even talking about peace instead of war is a change.

"We see a mutual distaste developing between the Arabs and the Russians. Dialectics sometimes work against the Russians. They can be invited into a country and then welcomed by that country. But a third dialectical stage can come—a growing desire to get rid of them. The Russians may look on themselves as liberators but other people look on them as foreigners."

Cautious

Rabin is far more cautious than his defense minister. He stresses: "What we will see in the Middle East today is a combination of tremendous oil-wealth and a backward Arab society. A backward society and medieval ideas confront the capabilities and realities of the second half of the 20th century.

"It is a society in convulsion. And the most significant element is the resulting instability. This condition differs in degree among Arab countries but it will continue to one or another extent for at least the 20 years you speak of.

"I hope this period of instability and hatred will be ended for the sake of the Arab nations, for Israel, and for a more relaxed world. But I'm sure it won't happen in the near future. It might well continue through the 20 years you mention."

For Rabin, Moscow is a source of danger, seeking to maintain tension in the Middle East and to encourage difficulties in the flow and price of oil for the industrial free world. He adds:

"Unless that world is more unified in its position by actions of consumers vis-à-vis producers, it will be eroded. To relate this to the Arab-Israeli conflict is an illusion. The real issue is the ability of consumer nations to withstand pressure from the producers. That issue will decide the fate of Western society."

It is hard to compose or even to relate these three divergent views coming from three key Israeli leaders and then to deduce conclusions. However, knowing both Rabin and Sadat, I venture to say they share more views in common than either suspects and that Cairo is by no means so far from endorsing the Peres dream as today's emotional arguments might indicate.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

President's Campaign Loopholes

By Evans and Novak

WASHINGTON—President Ford intends to campaign this year without obeying stringent financial regulations imposed on all other presidential candidates by the new election law—an exercise in loophole-seeking which could land him in political and legal trouble.

The President's intentions became clear Aug. 18 and 19 when his six purely political speaking stops were paid for by the Republican National Committee (including an approximate $3,000-an-hour rental for Air Force One). What's more, the national committee will pick up the tab for the rest of the President's 1975 political travels.

That relieves his specially created campaign organization, called the President Ford Committee, from spending its own money. Much more important, none of Mr. Ford's expensive and extensive political travels this year will be charged against the new law's $10-million overall pre-convention spending limit. Finally, the law's limit of $5,000—less than two hours of Air Force One flying time—for Republican National Committee contributions to a single candidate will become a laugher.

GOP Leader

The rationale: Although Mr. Ford is an announced candidate for president, his lawyers claim he is travelling politically this year as leader of the Republican party, not as a candidate. These travels will be financed by local party funds passed through the national committee when he is engaged in fund-raising and directly from the national committee when he is not.

This outrages supporters of Ronald Reagan, who is legally a candidate for president opposing Mr. Ford, as defined by the election law. Even if Reagan announces his formal candidacy as expected, the Republican National Committee still plans to finance Mr. Ford's political travels. Protests from Reaganite national committee members would follow.

Mr. Ford's legal problems are more acute. "I see nothing in the law that draws a distinction between political trips by a candidate who is a party leader and one who is not," a Federal Election Commission source told us.

A Republican National Committee spokesman told us the President Ford Committee had asked the Federal Election Commission for an advisory opinion. At side at the President Ford Committee told us the request was being drafted at the White House. White House counsel Philip Buchen told us his staff was preparing a study drawing the distinction between Ford-the-candidate and Ford-the-party-leader but might not ask the FEC for an opinion.

The upshot: The White House is interpreting the law as it sees fit and in a way possible for no other candidate.

Letters

Pumpkin Papers

Paul Bernard writes (Letters, Aug. 15) asking the question why President Ford has made no move to reinstate Alger Hiss in the eyes of the world now that the Pumpkin Papers have been released by the Justice Department.

The point is worth making that Mr. Hiss's lawyers have ample means now to prove beyond doubt that the Pumpkin Papers, the microfilm alleged by Whittaker Chambers to have been passed to him by Alger Hiss in 1938, could not belong to film of this period. A test is made simply by punching out a small segment of the film and submitting it for analysis to an industrial chemist. This is done as a routine procedure in all major film archives to ensure that the stability of film, especially of nitrate film, is in good condition. There is also the danger of fire as nitrate film which was made in the 1930s is liable to spontaneous combustion.

The question of the film belonging to 1933 or 1948 stock as mentioned in your article of August 2-3 could, with today's more developed technical skills, be resolved by examination. President Ford should certainly move to allow a complete examination of the film in view of the uncertainty originally shown by the Kodak company at the time of the House inquiry spearheaded by Richard Nixon.

HANNAH QUINN.

London.

India: Right Step?

As an Englishman who has lived for many years in India and who admires the tolerance and courage of the Indian people and who considers Indira Gandhi to be the most outstanding female politician of not only this decade but, in fact, this century, I am pained and also enraged to read your completely negative, biased and cynical evaluation of recent developments in India.

I think that every report in your newspaper on India or her charming leader contains an element of attack which stems not from a realistic assessment of the situation but more from a grudge resulting from India's reluctance to toe the U.S. line. The big question which one should ask is not whether India or Indira has taken the right step, but whether U.S. policy towards this giant has at all been realistic? Has U.S. foreign policy any concept in the first place? Or is it merely drawn on the whims and fancies of "those guys" in the State Department?

Is there no truth in the argument that the press censorship in India was clamped down to thwart the malicious propaganda launched by the Western press—in particular the American? If Indira behaved in an "undemocratic" manner—as Westerners contend—did the opposition parties in the Indian Parliament behave democratically? When one considers the people whom the Americans have all along supported in the past—the Pinochets and Salazars, the Yahya and Ayub Khans, the Thieus and Lon Nols—what right have they now to question the legitimacy of the "Indira" government, whose present concern is to distribute social justice to the poor man on the street who does not even have a roof to sleep under?

Incidentally, the present critics who accuse Mrs. Gandhi of having derailed democracy are the same people who supported the military dictators of Pakistan and who often questioned her whether democracy had any sense for India's millions. Are these not double standards?

M.R. MILTON.

Bonn.

Unpopular Front

The Fischetti cartoon in the IHT (Aug. 12) entitled "The Unpopular Front" tells the Portuguese political story graphically.

Considering how roughly the Portuguese are handling the Communist vultures who are attempting to vanquish and enslave them must make a lot of Americans feel like telling Gerald Ford, our gullible and nonelected President, to repudiate Russia as his most favored country and replace it with Portugal without loss of time.

STEPHEN MADERICK.

London.

American in Saigon

I read with interest Alan Dawson's article, "An American in Saigon Meets Curiosity, but Little Hostility" (IHT, Aug. 3).

Mr. Dawson states that his fellows have suffered no reprisals. What about the numerous relatives of other Vietnamese women who have married foreigners—French, Americans, Australians, etc., and who have left this country? It is believed that more than 40,000 Vietnamese women have married Americans.

Another question is how are former North Vietnamese refugees who left the North in 1954 being treated under the new regime in the South?

ED BARKER.

Jakarta.

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Obituaries

Lancelot Hogben, 79, Writer On Mathematics and Science

LONDON, Aug. 24 (AP).—Prof. Lancelot Hogben, 79, who wrote worldwide best sellers explaining mathematics and science, died Friday.

Prof. Hogben graduated from Cambridge University as an experimental biologist but his restless mind led to a diversified career in genetics, zoology, medicine and linguistics. His book "Mathematics for the Millions" was translated in 1936 into more than 30 languages.

In 1938, he wrote "Science for the Citizen," which also gained worldwide readership.

Prof. Hogben held academic posts at five British universities and at McGill in Montreal and the University of Cape Town in South Africa. At 68, he was appointed vice-chancellor of the new University of Guyana, where he spent two years.

He was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, Britain's oldest and most elite scientific body, at 31 years of age.

In World War I, Prof. Hogben was jailed as a conscientious objector and, in World War II, he was a colonel on the staff of the War Office.

In the late 1920s in South Africa, he was embroiled in a race relations controversy on the side of blacks and coloreds.

He continued writing as a popularizer of science after World War II with "Signs of Civilization" and "Mathematics in the Making."

Andrew E. Svenson

NEW YORK, Aug. 24 (NYT).—Andrew E. Svenson, 65, a best-selling prolific writer whose name was largely unknown to the public, died of cancer in Livingston, N.J., Thursday.

Under a variety of pseudonyms, Mr. Svenson wrote or was the co-author of about 70 booklength adventures of the Bobbsey Twins, the Hardy Boys and other popular fictitious youngsters. These books have sold millions of copies printed in 18 languages, including English.

Among the names Mr. Svenson used, some shared with other writers, were Franklin W. Dixon (for the Hardy Boys), Jerry West (the Happy Hollister series), Laura Lee Hope (the Bobbsey Twins), Alan Stone (the Tolliver Family series), Dan Scott (the Bret King books) and Helen Louise Thorndike (the Honey Bunch and Norman series).

Mr. Svenson was a partner and major writer along with Harriet *Adams in the Stratemeyer* Syndicate, which was founded in 1910 by her father, Edward Stratemeyer, who was the original Carolyn Keene, *author of the Nancy* Drew mystery series.

Although television cut into sales recently, children all over the world read the books in great numbers. For example, Alice Roy, which is Nancy Drew's name in France, is the best-selling juveline series in that country.

Wilhelm Weischedel

BERLIN, Aug. 24 (UPI).—Philospher Wilhelm Weischedel, 70, died Thursday after a long illness.

Mr. Weischedel was professor at the Free University of West Berlin, where he specialized in metaphysics of art. His works included "Law and Ethics," "The God of the Philosophers," and "Skeptical Ethics," which is to be published in the fall.

Latin America May Have Big Oil Reserves

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (Reuters).—The Caribbean and the Argentine Continental Shelf could have huge petroleum reserves similar to those in the Middle East, a U.S. Geological Survey report said yesterday.

In the report, a research geophysicist for the survey, Bernardo Grossling, said Latin America has about twice the "energy-resources base" of the United States and has a strong potential as an energy exporter.

He based his estimates of oil, coal and other resources on a detailed comparison between similar geologic formations in Latin America and the United States.

"Latin America has 19 per cent of the world's prospective petroleum area, yet it currently produces only 9 per cent of the world's oil," Mr. Grossling wrote. "Obviously, the region as a whole has good prospects for further energy development.

Likely Sites

"Two areas in particular—the Caribbean and the Argentine Continental Shelf—are likely sites of giant-size petroleum accumulations, which conceivably could be similar to those in the Middle East," he wrote.

The report pointed out that only Venezuela, Ecuador, Colombia, Bolivia and Trinidad and Tobago produce more oil than they consume.

It said that Latin America, third behind the Middle East and Africa as an exporter of oil, could be a more significant source of supply.

The report said that the biggest problem facing energy development in Latin America is that *there has not been enough* drilling done to determine the size of the oil reserves.

"Even in the best explored countries—Argentina, Mexico and Venezuela—the drilling density is only about 4 per cent of that achieved in the United States. Hence, in Latin America, most of the oil is still undiscovered," the report said.

Mr. Grossling also said that previous estimates that Latin America has 20 billion tons of identified coal resources and 40 billion tons of undiscovered coal "appear to be about 100 times too low."

Paris and Bonn Cooperate on Anti-Terrorism

PARIS, Aug. 24 (Reuters).—The interior ministers of West Germany and France have agreed on a series of measures to help combat international terrorism, officials said Friday.

Werner Maihofer of West Germany and Michel Poniatowski of France decided on a fuller and speedier exchange of information between the two countries. They also discussed ways of coordinating anti-terrorist activities.

The two ministers also examined methods of border control to cope with the increasing traffic of vehicles and people between the two countries.

"We have to facilitate the great flow of people and motor traffic crossing the border, but we must also keep a close watch against the evil-doers and terrorists," a West German official said.

The ministers studied problems which could arise from the creation of a common passport for the European Economic Community, a proposal made by West Germany at the EEC summit meeting in Paris last December.

Bulgarian Hijacker Is Suicide in Greece

ATHENS, Aug. 24 (AP).—A Bulgarian airplane hijacker who faced possible extradition to Sofia committed suicide yesterday, the police reported.

They said Toncho Gagov, 24, jumped to his death from the second-floor window of a prison in the outskirts of Athens. A court had rejected his claim that political persecution in Bulgaria motivated the June hijacking and found him guilty of that crime and of endangering the safety of aircraft passengers.

Lockheed Executive Is Apparent Suicide

VALENCIA, Calif., Aug. 24 (UPI).—Robert Waters, 54, vice-president and treasurer of Lockheed Aircraft Co., has been found dead in his home with a bullet wound in his head, an apparent suicide victim, it was reported yesterday.

A 22-cal. rifle was found near his body along with a suicide note that mentioned business problems, sheriff's deputies said.

Probe Under Way On Alleged Nazi Criminals in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (Reuters).—The government is seeking information on 50 alleged Nazi war criminals living in the United States, a State Department official said in a letter made public today.

Assistant Secretary of State Robert McCloskey said in a letter to Rep. Elizabeth Holtzman, D-N.Y., that the names of the alleged war criminals had been given to the State Department by the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Rep. Holtzman made public the *letter together with one in which* she complained to Secretary of State Henry Kissinger about what she called the department's "continuing failure to cooperate" with the immigration service in investigating alleged war criminals living in the United States.

She said that the immigration service had sought State Department help unsuccessfully for 2 1/2 years in an effort to obtain information from the Soviet Union and Eastern European countries on the alleged war criminals.

Mr. McCloskey said in his letter that West Germany has been asked to cooperate and, when it replies, it would be determined what other governments would be approached.



United Press International.

STORM DAMAGE—A bridge on Japanese island of Shikoku collapsed during rains.

Judaism Is Fading in Prague But Legacy Appears Indelible

By Malcolm W. Browne

PRAGUE, Aug. 24 (NYT).—The Jews of Prague believe that Judaism, which for seven centuries was a powerful factor in the intellectual, artistic and architectural flowering of this city, will be dead in Czechoslovakia within 20 years. But it will leave an almost indelible legacy behind.

Judaism suffered its heaviest blow here during World War II with the extermination of at least 77,000 Jews by the Nazis. Of 360,000 Jews in the country *before the war, 5,000 practicing* Jews remain.

Little is left of Judaism in Prague besides two functioning synagogues, a Kosher restaurant catering mainly to aging pensioners, social get-togethers during the high holy days and memories.

The last rabbi, Richard Feyder, died five years ago at the age of 90. Eastern Europe's only rabbinical seminary is in Budapest, and Hungarian-speaking rabbis have little inclination to move to Czechoslovakia. Two cantors do what they can to keep organized religious life alive.

Emigration Fear

Despite the adversities, there is no discernible pressure from the few remaining Jews to emigrate in significant numbers, as there is in the Soviet Union and some other European Communist countries.

"Those who wanted most to leave did so after the war or during the upheaval in 1968," a pensioner said. "Most of the rest of us are old. The Nazis left no middle generation. To leave would mean giving up our pensions to face very uncertain lives abroad, cut off from our beloved Czechoslovakia. Here, provided we don't make trouble, we don't get trouble."

The Jews seem to cause the Communist authorities neither difficulty nor embarrassment. There apparently are no quasi-political groups, no appeals to the West, no underground journals.

The community is closely watched and its members know it. A prominent member is considered an informer for the Interior Ministry.

Oldest Synagogue

The 1,200 practicing Jews in Prague rarely meet in large numbers except at synagogues. Their main center is the Staronova (Old-New) Synagogue, built in 1270, the oldest continuously functioning synagogue in Europe and one of Prague's major early Gothic architectural achievements.

Many foreign tourists wander through the former ghetto to see the graceful old buildings and the vast Jewish cemetery used between 1429 and 1787.

Many of Prague's greatest Jewish landmarks—some of the finest 13th-century and 19th-century houses, including the palace that is now the U.S. Embassy, were built or owned by Jews—were spared by the Nazi occupation, which decided to preserve them as relics of a civilization they intended to make extinct.

The tourists wander through the shady graveyard to look for the stones of such notables as 16th-century astronomer David Ganz, modern writer Franz Kafka, and David Oppenheim, an 18th-century ancestor of the late U.S. nuclear physicist Robert Oppenheimer.

Jews delight in showing foreigners places connected with the legend of the Golem, a clay monster supposedly brought to life by the 16th-century Prague rabbi, Judah Low Ben Bazalel, to help his people combat persecution by Emperor Rudolf II. As recently as 1933, the Golem was thought by the superstitious to be lying dormant in the attic of the Staronova Synagogue, ready to save the Jews from the imminent horror of Nazi occupation.

"I am afraid the Golem has let us down once too often," a Jew said with a smile. "Like him, we seem to be destined to return to lifeless clay. But what beautiful monuments we are leaving behind!"

U.K. Police Dog With a Taste For Evidence

GUILDFORD, England, Aug. 24 (Reuters).—A police dog named Jasper has been swallowing clues being kept at the police station in this southern England town, officers have discovered.

Items such as a metal door fitting and a piece of plastic have been recovered by giving Jasper a dose of strong medicine. But the dog has now had to have an operation to remove a spark plug.

When it vanished, police, using a metal detector, found it inside Jasper.

Filipino Who Held Envoy to U.S. Given 10 Years

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (WP).—Napoleon Lechoco, the Philippine lawyer convicted in June of holding his country's ambassador hostage in the Philippine Embassy for several hours, was sentenced Friday to up to 10 years in prison. He was immediately incarcerated and was refused bail pending appeal.

U.S. District Judge Howard Corcoran imposed the sentence after Assistant U.S. Attorney William Collins jr. stressed the international importance of the case, the first to be tried under a recently expanded federal kidnapping law. "The [American] diplomatic community is concerned, lest our own officials abroad be terrorized" with no action taken against the terrorists," Mr. Collins said. Further, he said, "any sentence not substantial or meaningful could cause this country to lose its credibility abroad."

Judge Corcoran sentenced Lechoco under a law that allows for his release by federal parole officials at any time instead of after the usual minimum one-third of the sentence. The law does not guarantee or assure a longer or shorter minimum sentence.

Mexico Gunmen Kill 3, Wound 2

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 24 (AP).—Two naval guards and a policeman were shot to death and two persons were wounded in urban terrorism here, authorities reported yesterday.

The Navy Ministry said that a group of men drove into the Navy Medical Center grounds Friday evening during the daily flag-lowering ceremony and removed weapons from the guards. The men then shot three guards, killing two of them.

Police said that an investigations agent killed by shots fired from a moving car Friday evening. Twenty-one policemen have been killed so far this year. Police have attributed most of the slayings to the 23d of September Communist League.

Belgian Auto Deaths Down With Belt Use

BRUSSELS, Aug. 24 (AP).—Safety belts, which front-seat occupants have been legally required to use since June 1, are believed to have resulted in an 18-per-cent drop in auto accident fatalities, the Belgian Ministry of Communications statement said yesterday.

The statement said 4,760 persons were killed or injured in auto accidents in June last year against 3,886 during the same month this year. On superhighways only, the number of deaths and injuries fell 36.7 per cent, from 339 to 215.

Divers, Film Crew Trying to Blast Their Way Into the Andrea Doria

PROVIDENCE, R.I., Aug. 24 (UPI).—Divers are making new efforts to get inside the Andrea Doria, which sank 19 years ago in 200 feet of water off the Massachusetts coast. The vessel contains an estimated $2 million in treasure such as jewelry, cash and other valuables.

The Providence Journal reported Friday that a crew of divers and a film crew have used dynamite to blast holes in the sides of the luxury liner, which collided with the Swedish vessel Stockholm 45 miles south of Nantucket.

"The thrust of the mission is to photograph and examine the condition of the ship," said Craig Jennings, a spokesman for International Underwater Contractors, Inc., of New York City.

But Mr. Jennings conceded that recovery of the treasures has been discussed. He said that if access to the ship is gained and a safe containing money is accessible, "we may do it," but such an operation would not be attempted until after his company's contract with the film makers is up at the end of the month.

Mr. Jennings said the crews have been provided with the most sophisticated equipment available, including a special deep-diving submarine, the Mermaid 2.

The film makers are Peter Gimbel and Al Giddings. Mr. Gimbel has done several documentaries, including "Blue Water, White Death," a special television program on sharks.

2d Typhoon Hits Japan in a Week: 26 Persons Die

TOKYO, Aug. 24 (AP).—Japan's second major typhoon in a week has left 26 persons dead, three missing and 52 injured, police reported today.

The typhoon designated as Rita battered western Japan with winds of up to 116 miles an hour *yesterday, blew out to sea, and* then with winds of up to 54 miles an hour lashed into northern Japan.

Like Typhoon Phyllis, which killed more than 68 persons a week ago, Rita hit hardest at Shikoku, the smallest of Japan's four main islands. The storm yesterday took a toll of 14 dead on Shikoku.

Police also reported that the storm damaged or destroyed 167 homes and left 34,996 homes flooded.

Cuban Ship Freed In U.S. Incident

BOSTON, Aug. 24 (AP).—A Cuban fishing vessel seized by U.S. authorities a week ago for allegedly taking lobster illegally on the continental shelf will be freed, the Coast Guard has said.

The U.S. government has decided not to press charges, a Coast Guard spokesman said. *The 270-foot ship sailed into* Boston Harbor Friday night and will leave the harbor "as soon as preparations for sea can be made," *he said.*

The ship had been seized by a Coast Guard vessel about 55 miles east of Cape Cod. At the time of the seizure, the Coast Guard described the attitude of the crew as uncooperative.

Snow Falls in Alps

GENEVA, Aug. 24 (Reuters).—Snow fell this weekend in various parts of the Alps.

Argentine Terrorists Strike In 6 Cities; 24 Slain in Week

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 24 (AP).—Terrorism erupted in six Argentine cities yesterday and police said they found the body of a kidnapped army major 24 hours after a Marxist guerrilla communiqué claimed that he had killed himself.

The worst incident occurred in Cordoba, 450 miles north of Buenos Aires, where a policeman and a guerrilla were killed in a street shootout, police reported.

Police sources said the body of Maj. Julio Larrabure, kidnapped a year ago, was found in a plastic bag on a street in Rosario, 200 *miles north of here.* They said the body appeared to be semi-frozen and had deep marks on the neck.

A guerrilla communiqué, sent to newspapers late Friday, said that Maj. Larrabure had hanged himself in a people's jail last Tuesday.

Week's Toll

The deaths in Cordoba raised the toll for the week around the country to 24 dead and 30 wounded. More than 500 persons have been killed in terrorist attacks by both rightists and leftists in the last 12 months.

The violence erupted as President Isabel Peron demanded an end to bickering in the Peronist party to assure the survival of the movement, the government and the nation.

Besides the shootout, there was *other gunfire in Cordoba*, apparently from snipers in buildings around the main plaza. In similar violence Wednesday and Thursday, 10 persons were killed in Cordoba.

In Parana, 250 miles north of Buenos Aires, terrorists set off five bombs and erected barricades in the center of the city as pedestrians scurried for cover.

Car Set on Fire

Gunmen opened fire on private homes and set a car on fire in Resistencia, 580 miles north of here. Bombs went off here and in La Plata, 35 miles to the south. There were no victims in the blasts. In Santa Fe, 170 miles to the north, gunmen attacked two police stations.

Near La Plata today, terrorists attacked a heavily guarded army communications center. Sources said three terrorists were seen to have been hit by gunfire. There were no military casualties.

Mrs. Peron made her appeal to a private Peronist party session, but the presidential office distributed her remarks as more than 200 *delegates* began *meetings* to choose new party leaders.

Congress sources said delegates have split into two factions, one which demands total obedience to Mrs. Peron as the party chief and another which wants a more democratic process in party methods.

The sources said the "democratic" sector of the party has objected to Mrs. Peron's selection of Foreign Minister Angel Robledo as party vice-president.

Court in Uproar As Bail Is Denied To 3 in England

LEEDS, England, Aug. 24 (UPI).—Leeds Magistrates' Court erupted yesterday when magistrates refused to grant bail to three persons charged with conspiring to damage the Headingley cricket test match pitch.

Colin Dean, Peter Chappell and Mrs. Geraldine Hughes were ordered held in custody until Sept. 1.

Supporters of the "Free George Davis" campaign shouted from the public gallery of the court and a woman screamed: "They are not murderers, are they?" Magistrate Ernest Hayhurst said that the public was entitled to protection against vandalism and police cleared the court.

Mr. Dean has confessed to sabotaging the cricket pitch last Tuesday as part of a campaign to get the release of his brother-in-law George Davis.

Davis, a London cab driver, is serving a *30-year jail sentence* for an armed robbery in which he maintains he took no part.

6 Policemen Injured In Flemish Protest

BRUSSELS, Aug. 24 (Reuters).—At least six policemen were injured here yesterday in scuffles during a demonstration by Flemish protesters, police said.

About 120 demonstrators were held briefly for identity checks following the protest near the town hall of the Brussels commune of Schaerbeek. The protesters claimed that they were being discriminated against by the Schaerbeek mayor, a French speaker, who has ordered six of *seven* information counters at town hall to be set aside for French speakers.

UN Unit Says Inflation Will Go On in West

Also Predicts Growth In Trade With East

GENEVA, Aug. 24 (Reuters).—Continuing inflation and lower growth rates up to the year 1990 have been forecast for Western countries by United Nations economists.

In an analysis of the outlook for Europe and North America, the UN's Economic Commission for Europe said Friday: "Even in the best circumstances, the Western economies must learn to live with some creeping inflation over the next 15 years."

It said that the industrialized non-Communist states' average growth rates for this period might be between 3.2 and 4.2 per cent.

Official estimates suggest that during the next 15 years the East European countries and the Soviet Union may have an annual growth rate of 5.8 to 6.5 per cent, the commission added.

Trade Prospects

"At this rather high level, the economic weight of the centrally planned [Communist] economies in Europe as a whole would be significantly increased. Trade opportunities between Eastern and Western Europe would grow," the report said.

It said that even if the import-export structure of 1970 remained unchanged, trade among countries of the Communist Comecon grouping would increase by about 6.8 per cent a year on average, and East-West trade by 5.8 per cent annually.

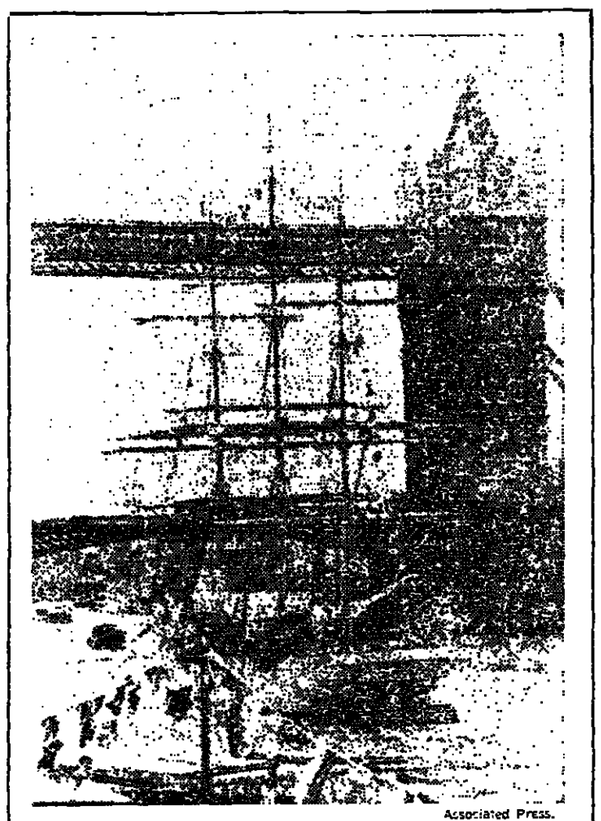
The UN body said that growth rates would vary according to area and suggested figures of 1.8 to 2.3 per cent for Northern Europe, 3.3 to 4.3 per cent for Western countries and 5.5 to 6.5 per cent for Southern Europe.

"East-West trade should expand not only because the countries, in their respective groups, are complementary in natural resources, but also as a result of the growth of industrial cooperation. A systematic policy of investment is needed to prepare for the expansion of trade," the report stated.

Southern Europe

The commission forecast a slowing down of the strong emigration of the 1960s and early 1970s from Southern Europe. It said that, even if there were rapid industrialization in the relatively underdeveloped south of Europe, there might well be an unemployment problem there because 15 to 20 million new workers would arrive on the area's labor market in the 15-year period.

"If [this new work force] cannot emigrate toward Northwestern Europe, then the case for the relocation of labor-intensive industries in Southern Europe, with the aid of Western European countries, becomes strong," the commission said.



Associated Press.

FESTIVAL OF SAIL—The Danish ship Danmark sits in the Thames near the Tower Bridge during a festival of sailing vessels that is being held in London.

26 Former Bangladesh Aides Arrested Under Martial Law

BANGKOK, Aug. 24 (AP).—Bangladesh's martial-law regime has arrested 26 persons, including a former vice-president and two former prime ministers, on charges of corruptly amassing wealth while in office, Dacca Radio announced early today.

Among those identified was Tajuddin Ahmed, who served as prime minister of the exiled Bangladesh regime in Calcutta while Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, killed in the Aug. 15 coup d'état, was in jail during the 1971 war which ended in independence for what was called East Pakistan.

Others named were former Vice-President Syed Nazrul Islam, former prime minister in Sheikh Mujib's regime, Capt. Mansoor Ali, and four ministers in the sheikhs last cabinet—A. M. Kamruzzaman, Abdus Samad Azad, Kurban Ali and Sheikh Abdul Azizi.

The radio said they were charged with amassing wealth by corrupt practices, anti-social activity, underhanded methods and nepotism.

A platoon of troops escorted Tajuddin Ahmed from his Dacca home, where he had been under guard since young majors and colonels staged the coup. The officers claimed they acted to clean out the corrupt regime of *the president* and founding father of the country, which has been independent less than four years.

Mr. Tajuddin told reporters he was being taken to a detention camp.

Shown in Photos

Capt. Mansoor Ali had been reported killed on the first day of the officers coup but was later shown in photos in local newspapers meeting the new President, Khondakar Mushtaque Ahmed.

Almost all the persons arrested yesterday were close associates of Sheikh Mujib when he was leader of the Awami League in Pakistan and after Bangladesh independence.

Tajuddin Ahmed stepped aside as prime minister in January, 1972, when Sheikh Mujib returned to independent Bangladesh. He became finance minister and was considered one of the most powerful men in the cabinet.

Sheikh Mujib later fired him and he had been out of active politics for about a year.

The announcement of the arrests was made after the President empowered martial-law courts to pass the death sentence on persons convicted of corruption or illegal possession of weapons.

The regime also announced the end of the curfew in Dacca and two other major cities. Dacca was cleared of virtually all Western and foreign Asian newsmen with the departure yesterday of 14 journalists to Calcutta and Bangkok.

They were expelled after the expiration of 72-hour visas granted Wednesday when international air flights resumed to Dacca.

Today, President Ahmed appointed retired Gen. Mohammed Ataul Gani Osmany as his defense adviser. The President retained the defense portfolio in his Cabinet.

Gen. Osmany was commander-in-chief of Bangladesh forces during the Indo-Pakistani war. He resigned in January of last year.

Russia Gives Recognition

NEW DELHI, Aug. 24 (AP).—The Soviet Union has recognized the new government in Bangladesh, *Dacca Radio reported today.*

7 Newspapers Banned in Nepal

KATMANDU, Nepal, Aug. 24 (UPI).—The government today banned publication of three daily newspapers and four weeklies.

The official National News Agency announced the ban and said it was based on a six-day-old law authorizing the government to close newspapers thought to be "engaged in activities detrimental to the nation" and the sovereign power of King Birendra.

The daily newspapers banned were the pro-India Nepal Times, Dainik Nepal and Navin Khabar. The weeklies were the pro-Russia Samikshya, the pro-China Matribhumi and the pro-India publications Rashtra Pukar and Naya Sandesh. There are 22 daily newspapers and 24 weeklies published in Katmandu.

Chain Crash Kills 10

BOURGES, France, Aug. 24 (AP).—A chain collision near here and a resulting fire last week caused the deaths of 10 persons. Twenty-six persons were injured, police reported.

World Scientists Urged to Act to End Arms Race

VANCOUVER, British Columbia, Aug. 24 (UPI).—A prominent Canadian scientist has called on the world's scientists to "do their duty"—stop the development of new weapons and remove secrecy from their work—to prevent a nuclear holocaust.

Dr. William Epstein, who for 23 years headed the Disarmament Division of the United Nations Secretariat, said Friday at a Pacific science conference attended by delegates from 44 countries that it was time the scientists did what nations have failed to do.

"Scientists of the world, unite," he said. "We are afraid science is going to be the death of us all. All these horrible new weapons of mass destruction are dreamed up by scientists. Unless the arms race is brought under control—and soon—there is almost a certainty these weapons will be used."

He said: "Openness is one of the most effective safeguards against scientific insanity."

Dr. Epstein minimized the *nuclear arms limitation pacts be*tween the United States and the Soviet Union as "merely blueprints for the continuation of the *arms race under agreed terms* and conditions."

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International Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Bloody Bangladesh Coup Appears To Be Only Beginning of Troubles

By Lewis M. Simons

DACCA (WP).—One week after vengeful young army officers massacred President Mujibur Rahman and his family, the nation faces the probability of more bloodshed, with the new military and civilian leaders seriously divided.

Following a brief period of superficial calm, tension is rising in this capital. There are growing fears that opposing factions in the military forces are preparing an armed struggle for power.

At the moment, senior army commanders are attempting to reassert control over the group of captains and majors who carried off the bloody coup at dawn on Aug. 15.

The civilian government, under President Khondakar Mushtaque Ahmed, is trying to establish its leadership over the army, with the uncomfortable knowledge that only martial law can avert chaos.

Knowledgeable Bengalis, including those who most strongly opposed the dictatorial policies of Sheikh Mujib, are convinced that Bangladesh will have to go through an indeterminate period of even tougher rule.

"We're going to have to have autocracy for sometime," said a highly informed source who only recently was released after being imprisoned for criticizing Sheikh Mujib. "But," he added, "it will have to be military rule. The people will not accept dictatorship from this civilian administration."

Basically Pleased

He reasoned that most Bengalis were basically pleased to have Sheikh Mujib removed but they considered President Ahmed and his Cabinet just as corrupt and less capable.

"I was 100 per cent against Mujib," the source said, "but I'll never accept these people because not one of them measures up to him as an individual. We want sensible people to run this country, people with integrity."

The new Cabinet members, all men who were ministers under Sheikh Mujib, are tainted by their association with him and their failure to oppose his policies, particularly since he imposed one-party rule in January. "Not one of them had the guts to stand up to Mujib," said the editor of a newspaper shut down by his regime.

There is greater trust in the army, which until the coup had remained out of political affairs. But the army itself seems ill-prepared to run the country. Its most serious defect is lack of unity.

Although ranking military officers refused to meet with journalists, informants reported that the army is desperately searching for a leader who could unify junior and senior officers. According to an informant with close military connections, an effort is being made to bring back to Dacca the ambassador to the Persian Gulf sheikhdom of Kuwait, Lt. Gen. Khawaza Wasiuddin.

Gen. Wasiuddin was the most senior Bengali officer in the Pakistan Army before the 1971 civil war that produced the independent state of Bangladesh. He is said to enjoy the respect of senior as well as lesser-ranking officers.

Superiors Not Told

The differences between younger and older officers result from the fact that the junior men plotted and carried out the coup against Sheikh Mujib without the knowledge of their commanders. In the last moments before Sheikh Mujib was shot at his home, a high-ranking officer reportedly learned of the plot and rushed to warn the president. He, too, was shot to death.

A detailed account of how the plot was worked out and executed, pieced together from several informed sources, makes it clear that the young officers were acting far more out of personal grievances with Sheikh Mujib than from ideological and political differences, as the new regime has claimed.

The plotters met for the first time on Aug. 6 at the home of Maj. Shariful Huq Dalim, a young armor commander whom Sheikh Mujib had dismissed from the army last spring after Maj. Dalim and a close associate of the president fought over Maj. Dalim's wife.

At the meeting, in addition to Maj. Dalim, were five other majors and a retired army intelligence colonel. All had suffered what they considered injustices or humiliation at Sheikh Mujib's hands. But this was the first time they had held a serious meeting.

After six hours, they decided they would have to expand the size of the group. They met the next day at another major's home and this time the group included a few additional officers from tank and infantry regiments, all of whom had personal grudges against Sheikh Mujib.

Civilian Presence

In addition, there was a civilian at the session. Minister of State for Information Taheruddin Thakur, who was to play a key role in bringing Mr. Ahmed into the group.

Mr. Thakur, a former journalist, was considered one of Sheikh Mujib's closest friends and advisers. He had a reputation among Dacca political observers as perhaps the most ambitious man in the circle closest to the sheikh.

"Now, as you can see," a Western-educated newspaper editor said wryly, "he has fulfilled his destiny and become our Brutus."

At the second meeting, the group agreed to notify selected officers in all three armed services around the country of their plans.

On Aug. 9, the plotters met again and learned that an unexpectedly large group of officers had agreed to cooperate. They agreed to strike swiftly and the decision was made to move before Sept. 1, when a new plan of Sheikh Mujib's would take effect, giving district governors whom he had appointed full powers over police and local armed forces.

"If they didn't move before the first of September," a knowledgeable source said, "they would have faced the possibility that the governors could rally regional resistance against them." So the date was set for Aug. 15.

The first step was to prepare the stage for the unusual military activity that would be required in the predawn hours of that day. So officers began spreading a rumor that "underground rebels" planned to stage a disturbance when Sheikh Mujib attended a ceremony at Dacca University on the morning of Aug. 16.

Tanks Shifted

This ruse enabled the plotters to move tanks and artillery through the streets at night. When a report of this activity reached Sheikh Mujib, he is said to have told his informant, "I know. They are to protect me at the university."

At 12:30 a.m. local time, the plan began to roll. Led by officers of the 1st Lancer Regiment, 13 Soviet-built tanks, donated to Bangladesh by Egypt last year, rumbled out of the military cantonment just a few miles from Dacca airport on the outskirts of the capital.

The enlisted men evidently did not know what lay ahead. They were told that they were going to conduct a practice exercise in the streets of the city, rather than on their base, as was usual on Thursday nights.

Dacca police were informed only that there would be unusual army activity.

The tanks fanned out, three of them going to Sheikh Mujib's modest bungalow in the Dhanmundi section of the capital, one tank and an artillery piece to the home of his nephew, Sheikh Fazlul Huq Moni, and a company of infantrymen to the home of his brother-in-law, Serniabai Abdur Rab, the minister for flood control.

The heaviest contingent of men and weapons went directly from the base to Savar, the headquarters of the Rankkht Bahini, Sheikh Mujib's private strike force, about 12 miles northwest of Dacca.

These crack troops, trained by the Indian Army and used by Sheikh Mujib to terrorize his political enemies, put up some resistance and 11 were believed to have been killed in a brief but heavy exchange of fire. Within minutes, an army officer using a bullhorn told them they were surrounded and to give up. They did.

At Sheikh Mujib's home, the scene was bitter and bloody. A senior officer loyal to the president, Brig. Gen. Jamil Ahmed, rushed to tell the sheikh of the approaching troops. Minutes after he got to the house, it was surrounded. He went outside to argue with the officers and was killed by three machine-gun rounds fired into his chest.

Handed Document

According to some sources, the officer leading the troops at the president's house, Maj. Huda, handed Sheikh Mujib a document of resignation to sign. Sheikh Mujib, in a characteristic outburst, refused and roundly abused the young officer.

At that point, according to these sources, one of Sheikh Mujib's sons, Sheikh Jamal, burst into the room with a pistol in his hand and was shot. Sheikh Mujib again cursed the officer. Then another son, Sheikh Kamal, stumbled into the room, shouting for help from the Rakkhi Bahini. Maj. Huda, armed with a Sten gun, cut down the son and his father.

Then, as another source put it, "the real massacre began." Soldiers rushed into the house and began searching it. In quick succession they opened fire on Sheikh Mujib's wife, who was sobbing hysterically, their two new daughters-in-law, and their youngest son, 10-year-old Rusel, named for British philosopher Bertrand Russell.

The soldiers discovered Sheikh Mujib's brother, Sheikh Nasser, hiding in a second-story bathroom and they stabbed him to death with bayonets. They also killed two servants.

At Sheikh Moni's house, also in the Dhanmandi section, a tank opened fire and a shell missed the building and exploded in the neighboring Mohammedpur section, killing a dozen persons. In addition to Sheikh Moni, the soldiers killed his wife and a child.

Flood Control Minister Rab was killed in his home and his wife was shot, too, but she reportedly survived and is hospitalized.

By dawn, the entire Mujib clan, the dynasty which he had been building, was dead. Information Minister Thakur turned over the state-controlled radio to Maj. Dalim, who announced the death of the president. A few hours later, Mr. Ahmed, the new president, addressed the nation.

Pushed Too Far

The initial reaction in the streets of Dacca was jubilation. "People were glad that Mujib was dead," a long-time Western resident said. "He had gone too far, he had pushed the people as far as they could be pushed. Few of them were sorry to see him go."

But the jubilation was short-lived. Many Bengalis were stunned to learn that not only Sheikh Mujib, his sons and male relatives had been killed, but women and children as well. "I'm glad they got Mujib," a desk clerk at the city's best hotel whispered to a guest, "but they didn't have to kill the women and children. Why did they do that?"

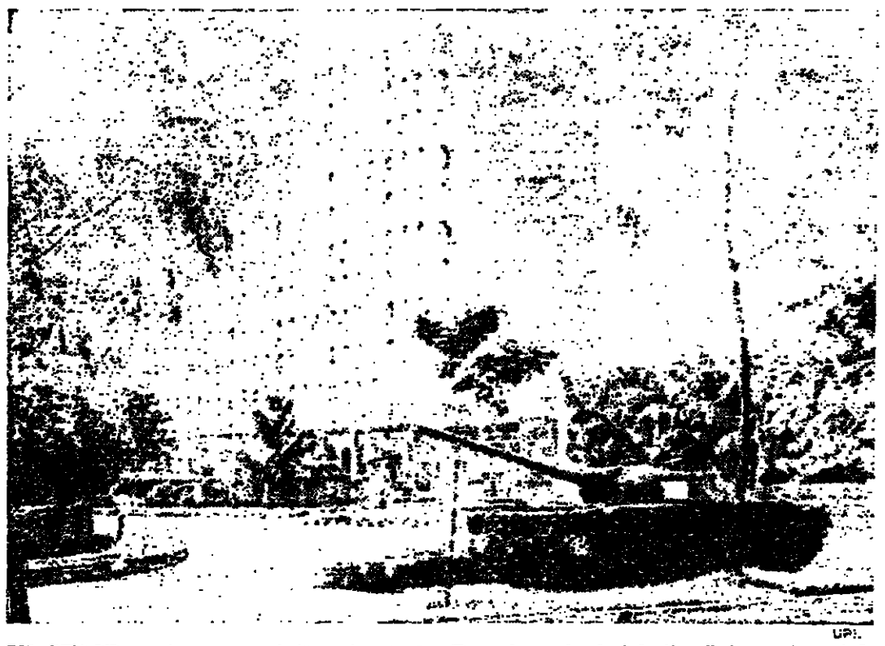
The answer, if there is a logical one, is that the plotters wanted to eliminate even the slightest possibility of a rallying point for anyone seeking to overthrow the new regime. More likely, however, the young officers were working off their bitterness to the whole family.

Many officers had been angered and frustrated when Sheikh Mujib's 21-year-old son, Sheikh Jamal, returned a few months ago from the British military academy at Sandhurst. Word swiftly went around that he would soon be the army's second-in-command.

Sheikh Nasser, Sheikh Mujib's nephew, was, as a source put it, "the devil figure—everyone's favorite bastard." He ran newspapers, dozens of other enterprises and had become one of the most powerful men in the country.

A number of observers believe that there is still much plotting ahead. There is a suspicion that President Ahmed was deeply involved in the plot but that he may soon turn against the young officers and thus free himself from identification with the murder of Sheikh Mujib.

There are many theories and rumors but all that is really certain is that Bangladesh is in for still more despair.



UPI

ON GUARD—A tank was stationed outside Dacca's main hotel, the Intercontinental, during the military coup, but there are no reports that it had to go into action.

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Associated Press

General Carvalho at a press conference in Lisbon.

Old Vietnam Planners Rediscover Prudence

By John Sharkey

WASHINGTON (WP). — The scene had a certain irony: key officials from the activist days of the John Kennedy and Lyndon Johnson era telling members of Congress that the United States should pursue a more cautious foreign policy, that it should weigh carefully its true global interests—and its resources—before making any international commitments.

There, hitching their chairs up to the witness table just as they did a decade ago, were Dean Rusk, Maxwell Taylor, William Bundy, George Ball and Henry Cabot Lodge.

The occasion was three days of House hearings last month on the course of U.S. foreign policy. As the committee chairman, Lester Wolff, D-N.Y., delicately put it, the hearing provided an opportunity to review the lessons of Vietnam as a guide to the future.

Action Elsewhere

It never quite became that. Vietnam was struck glancing, haphazard blows. Members of Congress, wrestling with such day-to-day issues as missiles for Jordan, détente and arms for Turkey, turned the discussion to what was immediately pressing. Occasionally a door would be opened on some personal insight on Vietnam and then, sometimes abruptly, sometimes gently, pushed shut.

At one point, former Secretary of State Rusk said enigmatically about Vietnam, "It was a mistake to enter and fail." No one, however, pursued the idea.

A decade ago, these men strode briskly into congressional hearings trailed by a phalanx of aides whose briefcases bulged with data that reinforced the administration's contention that it was following the best course in Vietnam. Reporters had surrounded them like pilot fish, hanging on every remark.

But now the heavy media action was elsewhere on Capitol Hill. There were no TV lights, no shotgun microphones.

The intervening years have been gentle to the five. Mr. Rusk is now a professor of international law at the University of Georgia. Mr. Bundy, former assistant secretary of state for the Far East, is now editor of Foreign Affairs. Mr. Ball, once under secretary of state, is now a Lehman Brothers partner. Gen. Taylor, who was military adviser to President Kennedy and later ambassador to Saigon, is now retired. Mr. Lodge, ambassador to Saigon under both Kennedy and President Lyndon Johnson, is now U.S. representative to the Vatican.

Their hair is grayer, their faces more lined but otherwise they look much the way they did in those confident years when all things seemed possible to the United States.

To a man, the five urged a more selective commitment of U.S. prestige and power abroad. Cyprus was cited frequently as a situation from which the United States should back away, where it stood to gain little and lose much should it accept some intermediary role. Such disputes, they argued, can only be settled by the parties involved. The prospect of U.S. involvement only hampers serious attempts to reach a settlement, they said.

On the other hand, they were fearful that the American people were swinging too far toward isolationism and endangering legitimate U.S. interests. "There is no place to hide," Mr. Rusk warned.

The old certainty about the U.S. mission in the world seems to be the strongest in Mr. Ball, the first senior adviser to propose that the United States bail out of Vietnam. "The future will not be easy for anyone . . . with the responsibilities that are ours, not only because of our wealth and power but because we know that, if we do not provide leadership, no other country is going to do so," he told the committee.

Gen. Taylor urged greater consideration of U.S. economic needs in shaping policies and cautioned against letting U.S. foreign policy objectives outrun the nation's means. "When security resources threaten to be inadequate to support foreign policy, it is time to trim sails and head for quiet waters."

Direct Hand

They all were wary of Congress's current assertion of a direct hand in the details of foreign policy. "It is difficult for a public, legislative branch to be subtle," Mr. Rusk said.

An exchange on this question between Mr. Bundy and Rep. Wolff brought the only moment of tension in the three days of hearings. Mr. Bundy was telling Rep. Wolff that an attempt to get Turkey to resume its ban on poppy-growing by denying it military aid was doomed to fail. Rep. Wolff, appalled by the use of heroin in the United States, persisted. Mr. Bundy caustically observed that he does not need any lectures on the evils of drugs and insisted that linkage of diplomatic goals never succeeded. Voices were raised, then subsided, and the moment passed like a summer squall.

Occasionally, a personal view of the U.S. experience in Vietnam came through. Mr. Rusk had been among the most steadfast of President Johnson's advisers in urging a strong role in Vietnam to show U.S. determination to meet commitments around the world—and he is staying with that view. With a sigh, he told the committee, "I have decided to remain with the decisions of the Kennedy and Johnson administrations... It may be 25 to 30 years before a decision can be made on whether it was right or wrong to go in."

To Mr. Bundy, Vietnam was a mistake. He said that since he left government he had been "feeling" his way to a new formulation of U.S. policy objectives.

People's Support

In Mr. Lodge's view, the No. 1 lesson of Vietnam was that "we should have the support and understanding of the American people" in foreign policy undertakings.

Mr. Ball, the lone objector on Vietnam, seemed completely aloof from the question. "Vietnam," he said, "now has become a moot issue."

Only Mr. Ball was critical of the current handling of U.S. foreign policy. He said:

"Today foreign governments no longer treat our ambassadors with the respect once accorded representatives of our great country for the very obvious reason that they are not treated with respect by the secretary of state. Whenever a serious problem arises in a particular capital, the ambassador is normally pushed aside while the secretary flies out in his airplane or sends one of his personal staff to take charge..."



WP

George Ball testifying

Portugal Keeps Anxious Eye on Otelo Carvalho

By Miguel Acoca

LISBON (WP).—If the Portuguese revolution has a military star in search of top billing, it is Gen. Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho, 38, security chief and member of the ruling three-general "directorate."

Gen. Carvalho—he is known throughout Portugal as Otelo—combines good looks and an actor's sense of timing with the aura of success from having pulled off a spectacular coup. He is short and muscular, with salt-and-pepper crew-cut hair, heavy-lidded brown eyes and a penchant for gold braid.

He had a head start in his rise to power. Gen. Carvalho planned and executed the Portuguese military uprising in three weeks and led it to a bloodless overnight victory on April 25, of last year, a hit of history he loves to repeat.

Gen. Carvalho has told the story in long newspaper interviews and in a best-selling book. He has also written a novel about the African war but it is not available in revolutionary Portugal. Those who claim to have read it said it was a romantic defense of the colonial war which he now finds an embarrassment.

A Good Heart

Once asked why he needs so much power, he replied, "Because I have a good heart."

Gen. Carvalho's months as the "hammer" of the revolution have been marked more by his verbal volleys than by any military action. He has shown a signal reluctance to use troops and firepower. But numerous statements by Gen. Carvalho have made headlines because he is the only armed forces movement leader willing to speak in dramatic terms, which the Portuguese usually avoid.

The Portuguese—and foreigners, too—are fascinated by the officer who likes to say that, if he had it all to do over, he would be an actor.

But his public statements frighten and confuse. He has taken on not only the "reactionaries" who oppose Portugal's chaotic socialist revolution, threatening to herd them into Lisbon's bullring if they keep making trouble, but also U.S. Ambassador Frank Carlucci and the CIA.

In March, after an abortive counter-revolutionary coup by Gen. Antonio de Spinola, Gen. Carvalho went on the air and said that he could not guarantee the personal safety of Mr. Carlucci—implying that the ambassador and the CIA, another of his targets, had somehow been involved in the failed anti-Communist uprising.

Moments later, when Mr. Carlucci phoned Gen. Carvalho to ask what he meant, because a mob was marching past the embassy, the general acted as if the comment had been meaningless and offered to send soldiers to protect the ambassador.

Intense Dislike

Although Gen. Carvalho admired Gen. Spinola's flamboyant style and bravery in the field, he developed an intense dislike for the monocled general's conservative political ideas.

Last September, when Gen. Spinola tried a palace coup, Gen. Carvalho helped to block it even though he was being held a virtual prisoner by Spinolist officers at the presidential palace. He obeyed Gen. Spinola's orders but he was so glib on the phone to the headquarters of the Continental Operations Command (Copcon), his security command in a Napoleonic fort on the outskirts of Lisbon, that his officers knew at once that something was amiss.

"He just outwitted Spinola," a Copcon officer said. "He was seven moves ahead of Spinola throughout the whole thing."

On March 11, when Gen. Spinola tried an armed uprising, Gen. Carvalho was on top again. Many suspect that he infiltrated the Spinola conspiracy and then triggered the coup with fake phone calls and telex messages giving the plotters' prearranged code prematurely.

Carvalho's Ambition

Afterward Gen. Carvalho, who has told friends he would like to be president, told a close associate, "I don't make a revolution to be a cop."

His political ideas can best be defined as utopian Marxism. But he dislikes all parties, including the Communists. As far back as February, Gen. Carvalho was attacking the idea of giving political parties any share in governing Portugal and he tried to block the April Constituent Assembly election.

As the results giving the Socialist party the biggest share of the delegates came in, he went on television to say that the parties had "exploited the political ignorance of the people." He made it clear that he believed that thousands who voted for the Socialists were "fascists" attracted by the anti-Communism of Socialist party leader Mario Soares.

While many of Gen. Carvalho's more sophisticated cohorts scoff at his political ideas, calling him "a political child," there is no question that the general—who was born in Mozambique, the recently freed African colony—holds the balance of power in the Armed Forces Movement.

Intermediary Role

Every military faction is cultivating him. A high-ranking, moderate aide to President Francisco da Costa Gomes said, "Otelo is with us. Sometimes he says stupid things but he's a clever man. He was undecided for a while, but now that he sees the way things are going he realizes that he must act and he's completely on our side."

Gen. Vasco dos Santos Gonçalves, the Premier and Gen. Carvalho's partner in the directorate along with Gen. Costa Gomes, also is seeking to ingratiate himself with Gen. Carvalho.

The dissident officers who issued a manifesto attacking Gen. Gonçalves are wooing him with such ardor that, according to published reports, they are even willing to subscribe to his idea of a classless people's democracy in which parties play no role.

Even Mr. Soares, who unleashed the campaign against Gen. Gonçalves and the Communist party leader, Alvaro Cunhal, and created the present political and military crisis, wants to side with Gen. Carvalho. Mr. Soares has told some reporters that Gen. Carvalho is really with the Socialist party and secretly supports the drive to dump Premier Gonçalves and eliminate the Communists' influence.

Why is everybody for Gen. Carvalho? As military governor of the Lisbon military region and chief of Copcon, the anti-subversive security forces, he is the revolution's most powerful military figure.

"He's really the Bonaparte of the movement," said an officer who fears Gen. Carvalho's power and his political naivete. "But we put him there to be the hammer of the revolution."

Famous Actor

Gen. Carvalho, whose first name, Otelo, is the Portuguese version of Othello, likes to recall that his childhood dream was to go on the stage. His grandfather was a famous Portuguese actor and Gen. Carvalho wanted to follow in his footsteps.

His father moved to Mozambique, however, and barely eked out a living there as a minor post office employee in the colonial administration. While growing up, Gen. Carvalho read about Lee Strasberg's acting studio in New York and wanted to go there.

"But we didn't have the money," he has said.

Instead he entered the military academy. He learned English and French, took a counter-insurgency course with the French Army in Algeria and fought in Portugal's 13-year war to preserve its African empire.

"I went through operations without carrying a weapon," he has said. "I always told my men not to kill unless the enemy fired first."

The young officer, who did not come from the traditional upper class, long the source of the officer corps, became unhappy with the war and with the rightist dictatorship in Lisbon, as a captain in Guinea-Bissau in 1973.

He became imbued with Marxist ideas and began to admire the African liberation movements and how they motivated Africans to fight and to build new nations.

Along with about 50 officers in Guinea-Bissau, he forged the nucleus of what was to become the Armed Forces Movement. In the fall of 1973, he was transfered to Lisbon, promoted to major and posted as an instructor in a military school. He kept on plotting, finding dissident officers, creating cells.

After the failure of a Spinolist coup in March of last year, Gen. Carvalho took over as the movement's operations chief. Along with Maj. Victor Alves and Maj. Ernesto Melo Antunes—now dissidents—he planned the successful coup.

Suspected as Agent

Oddly enough, many of those in the abortive March uprising mistrusted him, thinking he was an agent of the dictatorship who had betrayed them. Undaunted, Gen. Carvalho went right on on gambling the group.

"I hardly ever used the phone," he said. "I traveled hundreds of miles by car to organize units, to contact officers, to exchange ideas."

He was also the liaison between Gen. Costa Gomes and Gen. Spinola and he picked the date of the coup, the songs that were to be broadcast to signal its start and the hour.

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PARIS, MONDAY, AUGUST 25, 1975

Euromarket

Dollar Gives a Limp Performance Despite Good Market Situation

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Aug. 24 (IHT).—If money talks, the message last week was delivered with forked tongue.

The news from the foreign-exchange markets did not make exciting reading in respect to the dollar. The U.S. currency closed Friday at its best levels for the week but almost 1 per cent below the highs set a week earlier.

This was a particularly limp performance since the dollar should have been quite strong for two reasons:

The French and Swiss central banks were in the market buying dollars, dealers reported, in an effort to keep their monies from appreciating against the deutsche mark.

The gap between the interest available on short-term Eurodollars and Euromarks was a hefty 4 percentage points in favor of the dollar. Many bankers maintain that the short-run performance of the dollar is tied to this gap: The wider it is, the stronger the dollar, they say.

The question is why the dollar did not gain more strongly. Does the lackluster performance mean that the flow of capital out of the Continental currencies into the dollar has begun to stop? Or, to rephrase the question, is one of these financial markets emitting a false signal?

Foreign-exchange dealers stress that a "pause" or "profit-taking" is to be expected after the dollar's runup of almost 10 per cent from its end-June levels. And with many chief dealers and traders on vacation, there is little activity from professionals and certainly no increase in dollar positions.

There have also reportedly been some "big sellers" of dollars. A banker suggested the selling was aimed at driving the dollar down in a very quiet market in order to buy back in for a larger sum at the lower rate. Another suggested that the selling was aimed at spreading disarray at a time when Israel and Egypt appeared to be ready to sign a new interim agreement.

U.S. Inflation

Not to be overlooked, of course, is the economic environment—which at best is uncertain and at worst unfavorable for the dollar. A return to double-digit inflation in the United States last month and West Germany's continuing big trade surpluses would seem to indicate that fundamental economic problems remain to be overcome.

In spite of all this, the flow of Eurobonds continues. While the volume of issues on offer this week is not an enormous sum by itself, seasonally adjusted for the normal summer doldrums, it is exceedingly large.

Sudden Surge

The evidence available in the Eurobond market would imply that the answer is no. The flow of new bond issues has failed to take the traditional summer halt this year to accommodate the sudden surge of funds looking for dollar investments and the volume of new business on offer last week—indicating that the flow into dollars is continuing.

But if investors are selling marks and francs to buy dollars, why did the dollar move so little?

The biggest issue is for Norway, which is seeking $50 million for five years at 9 per cent. The bonds have been underwritten by four banks and 62 other institutions have been invited to join the selling group. Market operators do not like issues structured this way—everybody would like a slice of the underwriting commissions—but the demand for such high quality paper is said to be overcoming such resistance.

Statsforetag, the industrial holding company wholly owned by the Kingdom of Sweden, is offering $30 million of five-year notes with a coupon of 9 1/4 per cent. The quarter-point difference over Norway's offering presumably reflects the fact that the Swedish loan does not carry a government guarantee.

Also on offer is a five-year, $25-million loan for Mitsui Lines, guaranteed by the Sumitomo Bank, which the managers say will be priced to yield 9.6 per cent. This has many bankers grumbling since the recently issued Nisshin Steel 9 1/4s are yielding 9.91 per

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 5.)

Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Aug. 24 Latest Week	Prior Week	1974
Commodity index ..	207.8	207.7	238.6
*Currency in cir. ...	$82,032,000	$82,041,000	$74,872,000
*Total loans	$123,370,000	$123,618,000	$130,114,000
Steel prod. (tons)..	1,915,000	1,914,000	2,676,000
Auto production ..	124,403	103,634	121,438
Daily oil pr'd (bbls)	8,357,000	8,386,000	8,817,000
Fr'ght car l'dings ..	436,591	450,615	518,376
*Elec. Pwr. Kw-hr...	40,896,000	39,841,000	39,299,000
Busn failures	204	218	166

Statistics for commercial agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	July	Prior Month	1974
A-Employed	85,087,000	84,444,000	86,403,000
A-Unemployed	7,838,000	7,896,000	4,880,000
Ind-stl Prodn	110.8	R110.3	125.5
*Personal income ..	$1,238,400,000	R$1,244,100,000	$1,157,900,000
*Money supply	$294,500,000	$294,000,000	$280,400,000

	June	Prior Month	1974
Csmrs price index .	160.6	159.3	146.9
Cnstrctn contr'cts .	174	182	166
A-*Mfr's inventories	$148,051,000	$148,951,000	$133,541,000
A-*Exports	$8,691,500	$8,145,100	$8,316,900
A-*Imports	$6,954,200	$7,893,400	$8,577,000

*000 omitted. †Figures subject to revision by source.

Commodity Index, based on 1967=100 the consumers price index, based on 1967=100, and employment figures are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1967=100. Imports and exports are compiled by the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

A-Seasonally Adjusted

B-Seasonally Adjusted Annual Rate

The International Monetary Scene

Stage Is Set for Another Round of Rich Vs. Poor

By John M. Lee

NEW YORK, Aug. 24 (NYT).—Ramadan, the ninth month of the Islamic lunar year, is a time of prayer and fasting in the Arab states, Iran, Indonesia and other Moslem countries. These countries also happen to be major oil producers and beneficiaries of billions of dollars in wealth extracted from the rest of the world. Increasingly the oil states are playing a pivotal role in world finance and economic development.

Last year the annual meetings of the two most important world financial bodies—the International Monetary Fund and its sister organization, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (known as the World Bank)—were held as usual at the end of September. But it was pointedly noted by the Moslem countries that this coincided with Ramadan. Hardly any Arabs attended.

So the dates were changed. This year the meetings start on Labor Day, the traditional end-of-summer celebration for the host country and richest nation in the world—the United States. The meetings are held in Washington.

Labor Day also marks the beginning of a special United Nations session in New York on economic cooperation and development. Some U.S. officials fear that this will provide an acrimonious forum in which the countries of the Third World will press their demands for a progressive redistribution of wealth from the rich nations to the poor through commodity agreements and other means.

Toward the end of September, in Vienna, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries will show what further redistribution it has in mind through another increase in the world price of crude oil. Then in October and again in December negotiations between oil producers and consumers are expected to resume in Paris to try to work out agreements on energy, commodities, development and possibly monetary issues.

The stage is thus set for several months of maneuver in what some observers see as an international economic struggle. In this view, the so-called oil crisis is but part of a larger confrontation between the rich and the poor, with oil the chief weapon.

There are a number of cross-currents. One is the increased importance of the OPEC nations in IMF and World Bank affairs.

The IMF has been the preserve of the industrial rich, providing a locale for battles between the United States and France over floating rates or the role of gold. These issues still loom. But the IMF is also faced with the demands of the oil-rich for more votes at the expense of the United States and others. Further, it is OPEC that has financed the so-called "Oil Facility," a fund that lends at special rates to the poorest countries affected by high oil prices.

The World Bank, by its nature, has long been involved with the poorer nations. But now Robert McNamara, its president, has been criticized by some poorer countries for being "soft on OPEC," and charged with failure to work for lower oil prices and inadequate attention to the plight of the poorest. On the other hand, the oil states have become a major source of World Bank borrowings for relending to the poor. And the further funding of the International Development Association, the soft-loan arm of the bank, depends largely on negotiations with OPEC countries in the fall.

The question of OPEC attitudes is thus fundamental to world development prospects. One of the key issues is the extent to which the OPEC countries will support demands of poorer Third World countries for commodity agreements to assure high export earnings.

It is apparent that the Third World has subdivided, at least economically. People now speak of the Third World and of the Fourth World, or of the rich-poor (like Iran) and the poor-poor (like India).

The Fourth World, with Algeria as its most strident champion, is seeking to fix prices of other commodities, as the OPEC countries did with oil, but the economics are not the same. In the view of many observers, it will take the insistence of OPEC on linkage—that is, tying other commodities to oil—to effect any real change, and this appears unlikely.

Various studies from world organizations show that it is the Fourth World that has suffered most from the oil-price increase and the world recession, despite aid by OPEC countries. The question is whether further assistance should be given and by what means—aid or commodity agreements.

New York Stock Market

NEW YORK, Aug. 24 (NYT).—The stock market went through four days of declining prices last week, then a firm recovery developed on Friday

The Dow Jones industrial average closed Friday with a gain of 13.07 points for the day at 804.76. The Dow's net change for the week was a loss of 20.88. During the week the average had fallen to 791.69, its lowest close since mid-April.

Brokers observed that the market's downward pattern reflected uncertainty about the nation's economic trend. Skepticism continued, they said, as traders attempted to assess the impact of discouraging factors upon the economy.

These include higher gasoline prices, increased car prices, high unemployment and increased costs for steel and aluminum products as well as higher financing charges.

Federal statistics show that the economy has stabilized although a full-class recovery is not in hand.

The revised tally of the "real" gross national output of goods and services showed that it rose 1.6 per cent in the second quarter. The increase was in contrast to the slim 0.3 per cent annual decline estimated for the second quarter.

The forthcoming offering of 12 million shares of new stock by the American Telephone and Telegraph Co. was a depressing factor for the stock market. If the offering is completed, it would take more than $500 million from the stock market and place such funds into long-term holdings.

ATT, with 567 million shares outstanding, fell 2 7/8 points to close the week at 45 1/4, representing a total paper loss of about $1.7 billion.

Over-Counter Market

NEW YORK (AP) — Weekly Over the Counter Industrials giving the high, low and last bid prices for the week with the net change from the previous week's last bid prices. All quotations supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers Inc. are not actual transactions but are representative interdealer prices at which these securities could have been sold. Prices do not include retail markup, markdown or commission. Sales supplied by NASD.

Stock	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
MAT Corp	31	2½	2	2¼— ¼	
[illegible] Inc	34	3⅜	3⅝	3⅝	
[illegible]S Inc .24e	65	78	72	72½— ⅜	
[illegible]ibiPap .12e	15	10	9⅞	9⅞	
[illegible]celerator Inc	206	2¾	2⅛	2⅝+ ⅛	
[illegible]eio Chem	60	13¾	11	11¼—2½	
[illegible]meGen .30	7	6	5⅞	6 + ⅛	
[illegible]shnetCo .60	66	11½	10¾	11 — ¼	
[illegible] Resources	25	3⅛	3	3⅛	
[illegible]isnWesly .40	56	9½	9⅛	9⅛— ⅜	
[illegible]ance Ross	180	1⅞	1⅛	1⅞+ ⅛	
[illegible]vanced Mem	306	5	3½	4⅛— ⅛	
[illegible]vancdMicr De	649	9	7⅞	8 —1	
[illegible]ent Corp	15	8½	8½	8½—2	
[illegible]Met Inc	283	10¾	9	10 — ¾	
[illegible]ico Eagl Min	332	5⅛	5	5	
[illegible]TenGas 1.20	10	11½	11⅛	11⅛— ¼	
[illegible]nthus Corp	28	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	
[illegible]skeintl .05e	193	13¼	11¼	12½—1¼	
[illegible]xandAlex .90	660	31⅛	29⅛	29⅞—1½	
[illegible]xBaldwin 1.60	231	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛— ⅛	
[illegible]coinc .10e	32	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜— ⅛	
[illegible]eah Beverage	85	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛— ⅛	
[illegible]ergan Pharm	185	15	13¾	14 —1	
[illegible]dTeleph .44	5	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
[illegible]ynBacon .35	4	4½	4½	4½	
[illegible]ex Oil Cp	320	¼	¼	¼	
[illegible]onBoxBd .40	5	10	10	10	
[illegible]arex Inc	104	8⅞	8⅜	8½— ⅜	
[illegible]bassadorGp s	16	4½	4½	4½— ⅛	
[illegible] Appraisal	101	4¼	3¾	3¾— ⅛	
[illegible] Biomedical	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
[illegible] Building .35	11	6½	6	6 — ½	
[illegible] Export Ind	254	1	¾	¾— ¼	
[illegible]Express .80	8201	33¾	28¼	33¼+ ⅜	
[illegible]Filtrona .54	32	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
[illegible]FinlCorp .04	4.8	11	10½	10½— ⅜	
[illegible]Foods .16e	97	3⅛	3	3	
[illegible] Furniture	64	3⅛	2¾	3 — ⅛	
[illegible]Greetings .25	1210	9⅝	8⅝	9⅜+ ⅛	
[illegible] Microsystm	953	11	9⅝	10⅛+ ⅛	
[illegible] Nuclear	245	4⅝	4¼	4½— ¼	
[illegible]Quasar Petro	445	16¼	14½	16¼+1	
[illegible] Telecomm	353	8½	6⅝	8¼+1⅛	
[illegible] Telev&Com	135	12	10¾	11¼+ ¼	
[illegible]WeldMfg .80	6	8¾	8½	8½— ¼	
[illegible]icor Inc	353	3	2⅝	2⅞— ⅛	
[illegible]oskeag Co 1	7	16½	16	16 — ½	
[illegible]mestGrp Inc	606	2¼	1⅞	2 — ¼	
[illegible]acomp Inc	16	10½	10⅛	10⅛— ⅛	
[illegible]adite Inc	60	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
[illegible]alogDevices s	49	8¾	8	8¼— ½	
[illegible]dersonInds .08	7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
[illegible]derson Jacobs	125	2½	1⅞	1⅞— ⅛	
[illegible]heusrBush .68	4705	33¾	31	32 —1¾	
[illegible]teCorp .10	136	5⅝	4⅝	4⅞— ⅛	
[illegible]excoInc .30a	190	23¾	22	22½	
[illegible]oldDigit Data	796	9⅞	7½	8¼—1¼	
[illegible]old Material	109	5⅛	5	5 — ½	
[illegible]ablanShld Dev	25	2⅛	1⅞	2	
[illegible]den Maytag	610	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	
[illegible]zoPetrol s	116	9¼	7½	8½— ⅛	
[illegible]cWnGas 1.20	22	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜+ ¼	
[illegible]len Prop 1	17	6	6	6	
[illegible]row Automat	13	4	4	4	
[illegible]sWayMfg .58	33	5¾	5½	5¾	
[illegible]vida Corp	46	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞— ¼	
[illegible]penSkiing Cp	27	18¾	18⅛	18½	
[illegible]sdColaBtlg .40	251	15¼	12¾	13 — 2	
[illegible]sdHosts .10	22	7¼	7	7 — ⅛	
[illegible]sdTrkLnA .60	5	10¼	10¼	10¼	
[illegible]lanGasLt 1.20	67	12¼	12	12 — ¼	
[illegible]lanRIEs .024	38	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
[illegible]lanPepsi Btg	35	8¾	7¾	7¾—1	
[illegible]anticStl .70		12¾	12⅛	12½	
[illegible]wood Oceanics	176	9½	8¼	8¾— ⅜	
[illegible]woodOcean wt	18	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛— ⅜	
[illegible]diotronicsCp s	10	4¼	4⅛	4⅛ +⅛	
[illegible]texInc .40	242	5¼	3¾	4¾+1	
[illegible]tomMed Lab	94	9½	9	9 — ½	
[illegible]con Corp .15e	102	10¼	9⅛	10⅛+1	
[illegible]fecMfg .24b	73	8	7½	8 + ⅛	
[illegible]DO Inf 1.80	39	16½	16	16¼—	
[illegible]DO Inf 1.85	39	16½	16	16¼— ¼	
[illegible]irdWarn .6-e	73	5¼	5	5 — ⅛	
[illegible]ird Atomics	97	4⅝	4½	4½— ⅛	
[illegible]ker Bros Inc	27	2⅝	2¼	2½	
[illegible]kerFentres .80	28	22	22¼	22 — ⅜	
[illegible]dwinLyon .40	325	11⅜	10½	11 — ⅜	
[illegible]ltek Corp	35	5¼	4¾	4¾—1	
[illegible]tPaint Chm	42	10¼	9¼	9¼—1	
[illegible]nkBldgEq .80	62	13½	12	12 —1½	
[illegible]Comput Netw	26	5	4¼	4½— ⅛	
[illegible]nkamRlty .75e	216	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+ ¼	
[illegible]ntaGeo .44	25	9½	9½	9½	
[illegible]rber Green .60	105	19⅛	17½	18 —1⅛	
[illegible]rden Cp .40a	95	9¼	7½	7¾—1⅛	
[illegible]rnes HindePh	59	18½	15½	15½—2¼	
[illegible]rnes Mfg .18e	144	2½	2	2¼— ¼	
[illegible]sic Earth Sci	58	2¼	2¼	2¼	
[illegible]ssettFurn .40	116	17¼	15¾	16 —1¼	
[illegible]yless Mkts .60	22	8¾	8½	8½— ⅛	
[illegible]ylyCorp .20	30	6½	6	6 — ½	
[illegible]ard Oil .04e	61	3⅛	3	3¼— ⅛	
[illegible]ckArnley s	20	5½	5¼	5½	
[illegible]ehiveMedic El	11	3½	3	3 — ½	
[illegible]eline Fash .44	3	5	5	5	
[illegible]kins Co .42	106	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜— ¼	
[illegible]lknap Mf .85e	29	10⅛	10	10 — ⅛	
[illegible]angalOil Gas	1025	⅜	¼	⅜	
[illegible]ntley Labs	135	13	12½	12⅞	
[illegible]rgstmPap A	12	6⅛	5¾	5⅝— ⅜	
[illegible]rkleyCo .10b	9	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝+ ¼	
[illegible]etzLabs .24	301	37½	35	36 — ⅜	
[illegible]verageCan .16	27	7¼	6⅞	6⅞— ⅜	
[illegible]verageMgt .28	14	8¾	8⅛	8⅛— ⅛	
[illegible]bb Co	34	6¾	6⅞	6½— ⅛	
[illegible]g Drum .30	7	8¾	8¾	8¾	
[illegible]Lo Inc .48	33	17	16⅛	17	
[illegible]lly the Kid	1	4¼	4	4 — ¼	
[illegible]o Med Scien	32	8¼	7½	7½—1	
[illegible]o Rad Labs	7	8¼	8	8¼+ ¼	
[illegible]rd &Son 2a	44	43½	41	42 —1	
[illegible]lackHillPw 2.48	15	33⅛	33	33 —1	
[illegible]ock DrugA .53	62	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
[illegible]lueChipStp .24	32	8	7¾	7¾	
[illegible]luefld Supply	310	22¼	17½	19 —3¼	
[illegible]obEvanFrm .60	6	23	22½	22½— ½	
[illegible]ohemia In .60b	85	14½	13½	14 — ⅜	
[illegible]onanza Intl	551	2¼	2	2¼	
[illegible]ooth Newspap 1	57	22½	20½	22½— ¼	
[illegible]ostonCoB 1.04	19	9½	9¼	9¼— ¼	
[illegible]radenInd .16	12	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
[illegible]rand Insulation	10	2¾	2⅝	2¾+ ⅛	

Stock	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
BrassCraftMf .12	43	10⅞	10¼	10¼—1¼	
Brenco Inc .60a	44	21½	21¼	21¼	
Brennand Paige	31	6½	6	6 — ½	
Brenner Ind .10e	15	6⅛	5¾	6 — ½	
BreunerJohn .68	14	8½	8½	8½	
Brinks Inc .40	45	10½	10¼	10½— ½	
Bristol Prod	14	3½	3	3 — ¼	
BroadvwFin .12	55	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜— ¼	
BrooksScanln .60	8	13½	13½	13½	
BrowardBnc .36b	65	6¼	5¾	5⅞— ⅜	
BrownTom s	359	18	17	17⅛	
Browning Arms	33	3⅝	3¼	3⅜— ¼	
Brunos Inc .20	9	12⅛	12	12 — ⅛	
BuckbeeMear .20	145	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛— ½	
Buckeyelntl .30r	47	9¼	9	9 — ¼	
Burns RL Cp .20	285	19½	18½	18⅛— ⅛	
Burnup&Sims	2147	6	4⅝	4⅞—1⅛	
Burton Hawks	213	⅜	⅜	⅜	
Butler Mfg .80	88	20¼	19¼	19¼— ¾	
CFS Contl Inc	139	13¼	13⅛	13⅛— ⅛	
CPT Corp	48	4½	4¼	4¼— ¼	
CabotJP Equit	31	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
Cateterias .32	25	10	9½	9½— ½	
Calbiochem	97	11½	9¾	10¾— ¾	
Cal Microwave	34	9½	8	8½—1	
CalWatSvc 2.20	21	25	24½	24½— ½	
Cal Windsor	4	5¾	5¾	5¾	
Cambrdge Mem	138	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛— ⅛	
CameronIrnWk 1	14	170	164	165 —5	
CampTagg 1.40	87	31¼	30¼	31	
Campus Casual 1	24	8¼	7½	7½— ⅜	
CannonMills .78a	66	13⅛	13½	13⅛— ⅜	
CapitalAlliance s		4⅝	4¾	4¾	
Capital Swst	2	4⅝	4½	4½— ½	
CarbolineCo .32	297	20⅝	15	16 —4⅞	
CardiacPacmk s	49	16½	15⅞	16	
CarpentPap .24e	1	9	9	9	
CascadeCp .30a	14	9	8½	8½— ½	
Cayman Corp	194	1¼	1	1 — ¼	
CedarPoint .50	40	12⅛	12	12 — ¼	
Cencor Inc	12	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝— ⅛	
CentMtgRlt .12p	91	4⅛	3½	3½— ½	
CentTel pf 2	9	26	25½	25½— ½	
CentVtPSvc 1.28	102	10⅞	10	10¼— ½	
CentyTelEnt .30	16	5⅝	5½	5½	
Champ Parts .16	222	3¾	3½	3½— ⅛	
ChampProd .60	7	12¾	12	12 — ¾	
Channel Cos .10e	166	7⅞	6	6⅞— ⅛	
CharlesRiv Brdg	43	18½	17	17½—1	
Charming Shop	56	9	7¾	8 —1	
Charter House	112	18¼	16¼	16¼—2	
ChathamMfg .72	17	8	8	8	
ChattemDrug .28	10	5¼	4¾	4¾— ½	
Chef Pierre	27	14½	13½	14½+1	
ChemedCorp .58	90	16½	15	15¼—1	
ChemclLeam .40	48	8¾	8	8½+ ½	
ChiBrdIron 1.20a	430	85	80	81 —4	
ChrlstnSec 5.57e	58	118	113	113 —4½	
ChurchsFChk .40	543	14	12⅝	13¼— ¾	
CinnFinl .60b	51	12	11¾	11¾— ¼	
CircleIncSh 1.39e	30	14	13¾	13¾— ⅜	
CircleSeal .12e	36	8	5	8 +2¾	
CitznsUtilA s	90	29¼	28½	28½—1	
CitznsUtilB 1.88	74	29½	26¾	26¾—2⅛	
Clark JL Mfg 1a	8	24½	24	24	
CleveTr Rlty	41	2½	2⅛	2⅛— ⅜	
ClevepakCp 1	66	11¼	10	10¼—1	
Clinton Oil Co	7277	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛+ ¼	
Clow Corp .68	68	8	7¾	7¾— ¼	
Coast Catamarn	27	3	2⅞	2⅞— ⅛	
Cobe Labs	40	15¼	14	14 —1¼	
CoburnOptic .32	52	17½	17⅛	17⅛— ⅜	
CocaBtlgLA .74	540	14¼	12½	13 —1	
CocaBtlgLA pf 2	6	29½	28	28 —1½	
CocaBtlgMia .24	49	10¾	10½	10⅞— ¼	
CocaBtlgMA .20	33	6⅝	6½	6⅝— ¼	
CocaBtlgCons .40	91	13½	13¼	13¼	
CocaBtlMidw .48	48	14½	13¾	13½—1	
Codex Corp	127	30	25¾	26½—3¾	
Coheren Radiatn	158	8½	7¼	7½— ¾	
ColemanAm Cos	37	5⅛	5	5 — ⅛	
Colony Foods		3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
Columbia Corp	8	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
Com Share Inc	11	3	2⅞	2⅞— ⅛	
CombankCp .50a	6	10	10	10 — ½	
Comdisco Inc	37	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜— ⅛	
ComCirstUse .29e	150	14¼	13¼	13¼— ¾	
Coml Shear .40a	16	19½	18⅞	18½—1	
ComwlthNG 1.62	7	14¼	14¼	14¼	
ComwlTelPa 1.90	8	24½	24¼	24¼— ¼	
Commun Ind .32	1	14½	14½	14½	
Commun Prop	33	2¼	2⅛	2⅛— ⅛	
Comput Automat	471	8⅜	7⅛	7¼— ⅜	
Comput Console	35	5¼	4	4 —1¼	
Computr Dimen	16	4½	4	4 — ½	
ComputElSys .16	85	5¾	5¼	5¼— ¼	
Computer Mach	451	2¼	1⅝	1⅝— ⅛	
Computer Netwk	50	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Computrvisn Cp	156	6¼	5½	5⅞— ⅜	
Comtech Labs	203	10½	8½	8¾—1½	
Comten Inc	70	4	3½	3½— ⅛	
ConceptInc .07e	29	5½	5	5 — ¼	
ConnNatGas 2.80	18	28½	26½	26½—2	
ConsPapers 3	83	41⅞	41	41¼— ½	
ContConvyEq .14	252	6¾	6¾	7⅛	
ContlHairProd s	181	10¾	10	10⅛— ⅜	
ContlWest Ind	23	3½	3	3 — ½	
ConwedCorp .53e	15	8	7⅜	7¾— ⅜	
Coors Adolph B	1620	29½	26¼	29½+1½	
CoquinaOil s	18	18¾	18	18 — ⅜	
Corco Inc .56a	4	13	13	13	
Cordis Corp	193	25	16	25 —6½	
Cornelius Co .20	43	3⅞	3⅜	3⅜— ⅛	
CornwalEqu .25e	30	5	4½	4¾	
Cotton Petrol	102	8	7½	7½— ½	
Cotton Petrol wt	43	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜— ⅛	
Cousins Prop	200	2	2	2	
CraddTerry .40	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
Crawford Co 1.20	37	10	8½	10 —1⅝	
Cross Co	106	12½	11¼	11¾— ¼	
CrumpEH .20	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
CullumCos .32	56	6⅛	6	6⅛— ¼	
Curtice Burns A	46	14¼	13½	13½— ½	
CurtisNoll .60	61	10¾	10¼	10¼— ½	
Dairy Queen Str	24	5¼	5	5	
Daniel Intl .60	232	16¼	16	16¼— ½	
DartDrug .13	113	11¼	10⅛	10¼— ⅜	
DataCard .10	49	7¼	6⅞	6⅞— ⅜	
Data Design Lab	72	2	1⅝	1⅝— ¼	
DataDisc Inc	48	2½	2½	2½	
Data 100 Corp	833	10⅛	8⅞	8⅞— ⅜	
Datapoint Corp	388	18¼	16¼	16¼—2	
Datascope Corp	44	15½	10¾	14¾— ¼	
Datatron Inc	33	¾	⅝	¾	
DaytnMall 1.20a	14	28	26½	26½—1½	
Debron Corp .80	20	10½	10½	10½— ¼	
DecisnData Com	281	4¾	4¼	4½+ ¼	
DecoratorInd .30	76	2⅞	2¼	2¼— ⅛	
DEKALB Ag .20	854	33¾	30¾	31½—2	
Delhi Intl Oil	113	2⅝	2½	2½— ⅛	
DelMontePrp .44	51	8⅞	8⅜	8⅝+ ⅛	
DelaValRlty 1.32	1	9½	9	9½+ ⅛	
Delos Intl	36	2⅛	2	2 — ⅛	
DeLuxeCheck .64	925	27½	25¼	27⅛+1⅛	
DenisonMin 1.40	30	55¼	53¼	53¼—2	
Dentalloy .07e	94	6	5⅛	5⅛— ⅜	
DentoMed Ind	63	3½	3	3⅛— ⅜	

Stock	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Denv Rl Est .60a	27	6	6	6	
DetrexChem .80	11	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛— ⅛	
DetCanTun 1.30	20	11¾	11⅛	11½+ ⅛	
DetIntBridge 2a	3	28¾	28¾	28¾	
Diagnostic Data	103	7½	6¼	6½— ¾	
DiamonCoal .40a	62	7¾	6⅞	7 — ⅜	
DiamCrysSlt .60	46	11	10¾	11 + ¼	
Diamondhd Cp	32	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞— ½	
DiamSh pfE1.15	48	37¼	34¾	36 — ½	
Dibrell Bros 1.40	14	27¼	25	25 —2⅞	
DigitalComp Con	29	3½	3	3 — ½	
DiscounNY 5.90e	24	40½	40	40	
Distribuco Inc s	57	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞— ⅛	
DixonCrucible 1a	10	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
Docutel Corp	340	9⅛	8⅛	9⅛+ ¾	
DollarGenl .10e	65	7⅝	7	7 — ⅜	
Domain Ind .50e	15	6	5½	5½— ¼	
DonaldsonInc .70	73	17	16½	16½— ⅛	
DonovanCos .40	47	7	6½	6½— ¼	
Dorchester Gas	1691	10⅜	9½	9⅞— ½	
DoughtryBr .15b	36	7½	6⅞	6⅞— ¼	
Dow Jones 1	168	24¼	23¾	23¾—1	
Dowdle Oil	56	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞— ⅛	
Downe Commun	340	2½	1⅞	2 — ½	
DoyleDoneBe .96	120	10⅞	9	10¼+ ⅛	
Ducommuninc 1	6	10¼	10¼	10¼	
Dunkin Donuts	474	4¼	4	4— ⅛	
DurironCo 1	117	18¼	17½	17½— ⅜	
DurrFillMed .14	24	9⅛	7⅞	8 — ⅞	
EDS Nuclear .30	37	14⅞	14¼	14¼+ ⅛	
ESL Inc	79	17½	16½	16⅞— ⅛	
Early Calif Ind	185	1⅜	1⅛	1¼+ ⅛	
Earth Sciences	63	5⅛	4⅞	5 — ⅛	
Eastmet Cp 1.20	205	17⅛	17¼	17½— ¼	
EatnCp pfA2.30	7	31	29	29½—1½	
EconomicLab .40	1672	25⅝	24¼	25¼+ ⅛	
ElPasoElec .92	358	10	9⅝	9⅞— ⅛	
ElbaSystem .25e	5	4¼	4¼	4¼	
ElChicoCp .20	32	6	5½	6 + ½	
Electro Nucleon	97	8¼	7½	7½—1¼	
ElizbefWat 2.20	3	22½	22⅛	22⅛— ⅛	
Elkins Sinn	13	2⅞	2½	2⅜— ⅛	
Emersons Ltd	69	6½	5⅞	6⅛— ⅛	
Emons Ind Inc	71	6¼	6⅛	6¼+ ⅛	
EnergyConv Dev	106	3½	2¾	2¾— ⅛	
EnergyConv un		3¼	2¾	2¾— ½	
Energy Resourc	160	2⅞	2½	2⅞— ⅛	
Energy Ventures	11	4⅛	4½	4½— ⅛	
Envirodyne	135	5⅝	5	5 — ⅜	
EquityOil .60	27	16⅛	16⅛	16⅞+ ¼	
Ethan Allen .55	71	19¼	15¼	16¼—3	
Evans Inc .30e	1	5¾	5⅜	5⅜— ⅛	
ExchngeBncp .44	8	8¼	8¼	8¼	
Exchange OilGs	440	11¼	10⅛	11 — ⅛	
Executive Ind	204	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝— ¼	
Extracorpl Med	71	10¼	9¼	9¼— ¼	
Fabri Tek Inc	103	1⅛	⅞	1 — ⅛	
FairLanes .12	21	4½	4⅛	4⅛— ⅛	
Falstaff Brewing	348	2⅞	2⅛	2⅝— ⅜	
Farinon Elec	58	10¼	9½	10 — ¼	
FarmerBros .40	110	16⅝	14¾	15¼—1⅛	
Farr Co	17	3⅛	3	3 — ⅛	
FedScrew 1.20a	28	22	21½	21½	
FederaldCap .60	350	8½	8	8½+ ½	
FedIncPvt .90e	85	8⅛	7¼	7¼— ⅜	
Fingerhut Corp	171	2	1⅝	1⅝— ⅛	
Finnigan Corp	104	19	17	18 +1	
Fst Artists Prod	63	1¾	1¼	1¼	
FstBostCp 1.25e	91	16¼	15½	16 — ¼	
FstCommerce 1	331	13	10¾	12½+2	
Fst Com Rlt .17e	121	5¾	5	5½+ ½	
FstContRE 1.27e	72	7	6½	6¾— ¼	
Fst Farwest .02e	89	1⅛	1	1⅛+ ⅛	
FstMemRlt .10p	20	3	2¾	2¾— ¼	
Fst Natl Charter		43½	43	43½	
Fst RRBk Ga .60	917	6⅞	6¼	6⅞+ ⅜	
Flexsteel Ind .28	15	6	5⅞	5⅞— ⅛	
Flickinger .70	93	21⅞	21½	21½— ⅛	
FlaCypGard .05e	81	2⅜	2¼	2¼— ⅛	
FloridaGlfR 1.28	26	9⅜	8¾	9½+ ⅛	
FloridMnsM .12e	10	7¼	7	7 — ⅛	
FoodTownStr .16	22	32	30½	30½—1½	
Foodways Nat	6	4	3½	3½— ½	
FoothillGrp .05e	5	4	3⅛	3⅛— ⅛	
ForestOil .37e	642	13⅛	11⅜	11⅛—1⅛	
FtWorthStl .88a	3	12½	12½	12½	
FotomatCp .03e	375	9⅜	8⅝	9¼+ ⅜	
FranklinElec .28	43	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
FraserMfg 1.34e	17	9	8¾	8¾— ½	
Fredrk Herr .24e	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
FredHllywd .20r	35	6¼	6	6¼+ ¼	
FriendIceCr .06	372	24	22	23¼— ¼	
FrozenFdExp .32	20	9¾	9¾	9¾	
FullerHB .40	54	12½	12	12 — ½	
FultonNat .60	26	10¾	10½	10½— ¼	
Funtime Inc	14	6¼	6	6 — ¼	
FurrsCafe .28	57	8½	8	8¼— ¼	
Galveston Houst	4	25	24½	24½— ¾	
Gates Learjet	87	7⅞	7⅜	7⅜— ½	
GatewayTran .30	6	5½	5¼	5¼— ¼	
GeicoFeld Cp .18	292	9⅞	8½	8⅞+ ⅜	
Gelman Inst	91	6⅞	6¼	6⅛— ⅜	
Gen Automation	864	9	7¼	8⅞	
GenAutoPts .04	126	24⅞	22	23 —1⅛	
Gen Binding	54	14¼	13¼	14¼+1	
General Care	17	6⅜	6	6 — ⅜	
Gen Energy .40e	180	12½	11⅞	12½+ ⅛	
GenFinlSys .12b	35	3	2⅞	2⅞	
Gen Health Svc	188	3	2¾	2⅞+ ⅛	
GenShalePd .80b	3	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
GenTelCal pf 1	14	9¼	9¼	9¼	
GilbertAssoc .60	169	18½	17¾	18½	
Gilford Inst .17	8	4¾	4½	4½— ¼	
GinnMS Co	3	5½	5⅜	5⅜— ⅛	
GlobetrotCom A	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
GodfreyCo .90	7	14	13¾	13¾— ¼	
GoldenStaf Fds	38	16	16	16	
GouldsPump 1.20	9	45½	45½	45½	
GovEmpFin .16e	1	7½	7¼	7½+ ¼	
GracoInc .05	47	6½	5½	5½—1	
Graham Magnet	243	9	7	8½+1	
Grantree Corp	102	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛— ⅛	
GraphicCont .40a	337	12	10¼	11½— ½	
Graph Scanning	306	10⅝	8⅜	9⅜— ⅜	
GravesTrkLn .28	24	10½	10	10 — ½	
Gray Tool .16	205	18½	17½	18¼+ ⅛	
GreenMtPow .80	15	7⅛	7¼	7¼	
GreggsFood Pd	18	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+ ⅛	
GreyAdvrtg .60	45	7	6⅜	6⅜— ⅛	
GuardianPk .25a	2	6⅛	6½	6½— ⅛	
GulfEnergDev s	20	12½	12	12 — ⅛	
GulfInterst .22r	32	9½	9⅛	9⅛	
Gyrodyne Amer	24	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
HNC Mtg Rlty	135	1⅛	1	1⅛+ ⅛	
HON Ind .28a	21	9½	9⅛	9¼— ⅛	
Hach Chem .10e	45	10½	10	10— ⅛	
Hahn EW .20	75	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛— ⅛	
HamiltBro Exp	91	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞— ⅛	
HamiltBroExp un	20	8½	8	8 — ⅛	
HamiltonBro Pet	57	16¼	15	15⅛— ¼	
Hamilton InvTr	61	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛+ ⅛	
HarleyCorp .40	26	16	15¼	15¼—1	
Harper&Row .44	74	7	6½	6⅞+ ⅛	
Harvestind s	26	3⅛	3	3 — ⅛	
HavatamCp .40b	315	8⅜	6⅞	7 —1⅛	

Stock	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Heath Tecna	21	12	11¼	11½— ½	
HenredFurn .40a	83	14¼	14	14¼— ½	
HexcelCorp .56	120	15¼	13½	14 —1¼	
HickoryFarm .20	19	5⅜	5½	5½	
Hickory Furnitr	126	4½	3⅞	4 — ⅛	
Higbee Co 1.40	8	13½	13½	13½	
HinesLumber 2	2	30	30	30	
HollywdPark 1	9	12½	12½	12½	
HomewodCo .04e	5	6¼	6¼	6¼	
Hook Drugs .65e	64	13¾	13¾	13¾	
HooverCo .68	591	12¼	10½	11 —1¼	
Howell Corp	129	20¼	18½	18¾—1	
Hubinger 1.49a	124	39½	36	38 +1½	
HudsnPPap .75e	49	23½	22¾	23 — ¼	
Hughes Supply	99	8	6⅞	7¼— ¾	
HuntBldg Corp	30	2	1⅝	1⅝— ⅛	
Hunt Mfg .32	6	9¾	9¾	9¾	
Hy Gain Elec	45	23½	18	21½—2½	
Hyatt Corp	1111	4⅞	3⅞	4⅛— ⅛	
Hyatt Intl	42	4	3⅞	3⅞— ⅛	
HydraulicCo 1.44	10	13¾	13	13 — ½	
HysterCo .60a	144	12½	18	13 — ½	
IMS Intl	343	6¼	4⅞	5⅛—1¼	
IVAC Cp .20e	209	10⅞	9	9⅞—1	
Identicon Corp		2½	2¼	2¼— ¼	
IlexCorp .13e	11	4½	4¼	4¼— ¼	
Immuno Scienc	13	5	5	5	
Imodcoinc s	46	14¾	14½	14½— ⅛	
IndeoSq Sec 1.68	45	17⅛	16½	16⅞— ½	
Ind Mtg Rlty	33	3	2⅞	2⅞— ⅛	
Indpls Wat 1.70	40	20	19¾	19¾— ¼	
Industl Fuels s	323	20	18	18¼—1¼	
IndustNuclnc .06	197	3⅞	3½	3⅞+ ⅜	
Inforex Inc	113	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞— ⅛	
Informatn Int	132	13	12	12⅛— ⅜	
Inform Magnet	66	4⅛	3⅜	3½— ⅜	
Instrument Lab	23	4½	4⅛	4¼— ¼	
Intel Corp	1590	62	56	59¼—2¼	
Interisld Res	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
Intercont Energ	14	7⅛	7½	7½	
IntercrlInd .24	17	8¼	8¼	8¼+ ¼	
IntrmtnGs 1.28a	26	11¾	11½	11½— ¼	
Int Alumin .20	47	6	5⅝	6 + ¼	
IntBnkWash .25	16	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝— ¼	
IntBkWashA .25	43	3⅞	3¾	3¾— ⅛	
IntRoyalty Oil	64	1⅞	1⅛	1⅞+ ⅛	
InterprovPipe 1	20	11½	11¼	11¼	
Intersil Inc	402	4½	3⅞	4⅛— ⅛	
InvestGrp A .50	5	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
IowaBeefPck wt	98	2¼	1¼	2 —1⅛	
IowaSouUt 1.92	104	22½	21½	22½	
Irwin RD .60	56	24½	22½	23½— ¾	
JSsBigBoy .06e	46	2	1¾	1¾— ¼	
JMB Rlty Tr un		12½	12½	12½	
JamesRiver .07e	21	12	12	12	
JamesburyCp .20	187	11¾	9¾	10¼—1½	
JasonEmpire .37	25	5	4½	4⅞— ½	
Jerrico Inc	473	59½	53½	54 —5⅛	
JohnsonEF 1	665	33½	31½	32½— ½	
JoslynMfg 1.12a	13	14½	14¼	14½— ¼	
Justinind .40	4	9¾	9¾	9¾	
KDI Corp	1413	2	1½	2 + ⅛	
KMS Indust	323	3½	2¾	3 — ½	
KPM Petroleum	90	1⅝	1¼	1¼— ⅛	
KV Pharm .20	51	4½	3⅜	3⅜— ½	
Kaiser Steel 1.50	603	35	34½	34½—1	
Kaiser Stl pfl.46	10	18⅛	18½	18½— ⅛	
Kalvar Corp	27	4½	3⅞	3⅞— ¼	
KamanCpA .80	44	17¼	16¼	16¼—1	
Kampgrnds Am	55	4½	4	4 — ⅛	
Kans St Netw .20	32	3½	3⅛	3⅜+ ¼	
KapokTreeInn s	40	6½	5⅛	5⅛—1	
Kar Products	45	13¾	10	13⅛+ ½	
KearnTreck .30	337	5⅝	4⅞	5 — ⅜	
KearneyNatl .18	22	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞— ⅛	
KeithClark .50e	22	9	9	9	
KellySvcs .70	52	10	9⅛	9⅞— ⅛	
Kenai Drilling	369	5⅝	5	5⅜+ ⅛	
Kennedy Cohen	15	2	1⅞	1⅞— ⅛	
Kent Moore 1.40	11	22	21	21 —1	
Keoffel Esser .48	8	12½	12½	12½	
KewaunScien .40	3	5½	5½	5½	
Keydata Corp	38	2½	2¼	2¼— ⅛	
Keyes Fibre 1	22	14	13⅛	13⅛— ⅜	
KeystoneInt .36a	31	23½	23¼	23½	
Keys Cust Fund	360	3¼	3¼	3¼— ½	
KeystoneOTC Fd	35	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛— ⅛	
KeysmePCe .25a	8	7¼	7½	7¼+ ¼	
Knape&Vogt .80	18	12½	12½	12½	
Knudsen Cp .60	76	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛+ ⅛	
Koger Prop .02e	36	12	11½	11½— ½	
Koss Corp	34	4⅛	4	4 — ⅛	
Kraros	207	7¼	6½	6½—1⅛	
KruegerWA .56	13	9⅞	9½	9½	
KuhlmanCp .50a	63	6¼	5⅞	5⅞— ⅜	
Kulicke&Soffe	47	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	
LMF Corp .20	291	4⅝	3⅝	4⅛+ ⅛	
LTV Cp 78wt	240	1½	1⅛	1⅛— ⅛	
LaZ BoyChr .40	62	13⅞	11⅞	12 —1⅞	
LacledeStl 3	28	27½	26½	26½—1	
LafayetteUn .07e	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
LakeSupPow .92	10	10¼	10¼	10¼	
LancstrColmy .40	135	7⅞	7	7 — ⅞	
LanceInc .60	105	20¼	19¼	20	
LaneCo .40	26	17¾	16¼	16½—1¾	
LarsenCo 1.60a	4	30	30	30	
LawrysFds .20	110	11¼	9½	9½— ½	
LawsonProd .12	155	19⅝	17½	18 —1½	
LawterChem .34	274	10¼	10⅛	10⅛— ⅛	
LearPetrol s	49	4¼	4⅛	4⅛— ¼	
Leeway Mot .32a	41	10¾	9	9 —1¾	
LeggPlatt .32	186	6⅞	6	6½— ⅜	
LevingsShip .45e	5	17½	16¼	16¼— ½	
Lexitron Corp	50	7	6¼	6⅛— ¾	
LibertyNOre 1.60	10	15	14½	14½+ ¼	
Liberty Homes	25	1¾	1⅝	1⅝— ⅛	
LilChampFd .05e	42	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝+ ⅛	
LimRedStrs .05	23	17¼	17	17 — ¼	
Lin Broadcastg	191	7¾	7⅜	7⅛— ½	
LincnTelTel 1.60	5	23¼	23⅛	23¼	
LindbergCp .60	66	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	
Litronix Inc	56	5	4⅛	4⅞— ½	
LoctiteCp .06	350	12	10⅞	11 — ⅞	
Logicon Inc	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
LoneStarBr .60a	25	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
LongvwFib 6.80	3	119	118	118 —7	
LoomisCp .10r	29	5	4⅛	4⅛— ⅛	
LaLdOffExp B	119	5⅛	5¼	5¼— ⅛	
LouisGE pf	7	21½	21	21 — ½	
LowesCos .14	711	35	32¾	35 +1½	
M&T Mtgln 1.04	44	6¾	6¼	6½— ¼	
MB Assoc	45	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛— ⅛	
MCI Communical	415	2⅛	2	2	
MFY Ind .15	35	5	5⅛	5⅛— ⅛	
MGF Oil Corp	105	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛— ⅛	
MSI Data Corp	83	5¼	5¼	5¼— ⅛	
MacDermid .72	27	7½	6½	6½—1	
Mack Stores .16	25	3½	3¼	3¼— ¼	
Macrodata Cp	95	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+ ¼	
MadisnGsEl 1.20	48	12¼	12	12 — ⅜	

Stock	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Magic Marker	56	⅜	⅜	⅜— ⅛	
Magma Energy	35	6⅞	6	6 — ⅜	
Magma Pow Co	254	3⅞	3½	3½— ⅛	
MagneticInt .02b	25	7⅛	7½	7½— ¼	
MajorRlty .05e	53	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Mallinckrodt .50	550	45	39½	42¼—2¾	
Managemt Assis	661	½	⅜	⅜	
Manitowoc 1a	12	17½	17	17 — ½	
ManningGas Oil	52	6½	5⅞	5⅞— ⅜	
Maol Inc .01e	3	10	9¾	9¾— ⅛	
MarcusCp .19r	107	8½	7½	8¼+ ¾	
Marine Colloids	95	17½	17	17¼+ ⅛	
Marion Corp	261	8⅞	8⅛	8⅞	
MaritimeFr Car	392	5⅝	3⅞	4⅛—1⅛	
MarkProds .12	117	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛— ½	
MarthaWhite .60	44	20	19½	20 + ¼	
MaryJosphsn .16	20	6⅞	6½	6½— ⅛	
MaryKay .24	72	17½	16½	16¼— ⅛	
MauiLdPine .32	29	8⅛	7¼	8 — ⅛	
May Petrol	838	7¾	5¾	6⅞+ ⅞	
McCormick .48	39	34	32¾	32¾—1¼	
McDowllEnt .10e	152	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛— ⅜	
McGreg Donig A	9	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
McMoran Expl	165	5½	4¼	5⅛+ ¾	
McQuay Pfex .78	15	9¾	9½	9½— ¼	
Measurex Corp	521	16¾	12⅞	15⅞— ⅞	
Medcom Inc	53	1¾	1⅛	1¾+ ⅛	
Medical Comptr	32	2½	2½	2½	
Medicenter Am	27	2½	2½	2½	
Medtronic	404	34¼	30¼	31 —3¼	
Meenan Oil .16	2	5¼	5½	5¼+ ¼	
MerchantsInc .20	32	15½	15⅛	15½+ ⅛	
MerchntsNtl .15h	7	17¼	17	17 — ¼	
Mervyns	479	27	22¼	24 —2	
Metpath Inc	97	11	9¾	10 — ⅞	
MeyerFred .35a	177	15⅞	14⅞	15⅛— ⅜	
Micro Mask	38	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞— ⅛	
Microdata Cp	55	4½	4⅛	4⅛	
Microform Data	200	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛— ⅜	
Micron Corp	264	2	1½	2	
Microwave Semi	10	3⅞	3⅛	3⅞+ ⅛	
MidAmInd .16b	10	7⅛	7	7 — ⅛	
MidCentral Prop	33	3½	3	3¼	
MidTexCom .23b	11	9¼	9⅛	9½	
MidwestDist A	96	4	3⅝	3⅝— ½	
MidwInFidity .44	13	7½	7¼	7¼— ¼	
MidwGasTr 1.20	8	13	13	13	
MillerRlty .39c	7	8½	8½	8½	
MilliporeCp .18	414	49½	45½	48 —1	
MineSafeApp .68	13	42	40	40 —2	
Miner Ind	44	4⅛	4	4 — ⅛	
Mineral Enginrg	62	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛— ⅛	
MinnstaFab .10e	69	6½	6	6 — ½	
Minnesot Gs 1.66	66	17¾	17⅛	17½— ¼	
MissValGas 1.20	2	13½	13¼	13¼— ¼	
Mr Steak	18	1⅛	1	1 — ⅛	
MrsSmithsP .18	25	11¼	11¼	11¼	
Mobile GsSv 1.24	37	13¼	13	13½	
Modern Merch	231	11	10⅛	10¼— ⅜	
ModularCom Svs	451	12¼	11	11 — ⅛	
Moduline Intlnc	35	3½	3⅛	3⅛+ ¼	
MogulCorp .40	88	15¼	14¼	16½	
Molex Inc	85	22½	19½	20 —2½	
Monfort Colo	87	6⅛	6	6	
Moore Corp 1.20	1653	44	42	42¼—1	
MooreProd .40	11	7½	7½	7½	
Moore Sam .16	146	17¼	14¾	15 —2¼	
MorFlolnc .01e	26	3⅞	3⅛	3⅞	
Moran Bros	31	3⅜	3¼	3¼— ⅛	
MorganAdh .05e	27	5¼	4½	4½— ¼	
MorrisonInc .48a	86	24	22½	22½—1¼	
Mrginy Wash	21	3½	2⅝	3½ +⅞	
Mostek Corp	1229	9	8⅛	8⅞	
MotionInd .12b	100	15¼	15½	15½	
MotClubAm .14	17	4¼	4¼	4¼	
Multimedia .32	6	13¼	13	13 — ¼	
Myersind .10	84	3½	3⅛	3⅛— ⅛	
NRG Inc	62	3	2¾	2¾— ⅛	
NUS Corp A	24	8½	6½	6¼—1¾	
NaChursInt .05h	73	6½	6¼	6⅛— ¼	
NarragCap .30e	6	6½	6¼	6¼— ¼	
NathanFam .05e	128	4¼	3⅝	4	
NatByProd 1.20	6	12	11½	11½— ½	
NalConven Str	15	5¾	5¾	5¾	
Nat CSS	183	11¾	10	10 —1¾	
NatData Comm	21	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛— ¼	
Nat Data Corp	89	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
NatLiberty .10e	267	3⅝	3⅛	3½	
NatMineSvc .60	320	37¾	33½	34 —3¾	
Nat SecResh .60e	22	3⅞	3¼	3⅞— ⅛	
NatUtilInd 1	28	11⅛	10¾	10¾— ¼	
NatValveMfg .80		17	17	17	
NationwRIE .19e	34	3¾	2¼	2¼—1	
NeedhmHarp .28	13	5⅛	5	5 — ⅛	
Neutrogene Cp	53	6½	5¾	6½+ ½	
NewAmFnd .44e	47	7½	7	7¼	
NJ NatGas 1.32	53	11¼	11	11¼+ ¼	
NewPlanRl 1.68	10	13	12¾	12¾— ¼	
New York Mag	8	11½	11½	11½	
NewellCos .50	77	6⅛	5	5 — ⅜	
Nicolet Instrum	38	9¾	9	9 — ⅜	
Nielsen A .36	161	17¾	15¾	16⅞— ⅞	
Nielsen B .36	346	19⅛	16½	17⅛—1⅜	
Nobility Homes	30	4½	4	4½	
NobleAffil .10e	80	24½	24	24½	
NolandCo .64	13	14½	14	14¼+ ¼	
Nord Resrcs	31	7¾	7½	7¾	
Nordstrm Inc .40	44	27¾	24¾	25 —2¼	
NorCaroNG .92	36	9	9	9	
NorEuropOil 1	79	31¼	28¼	29½—2¾	
Noreast Pet .20r	86	8¼	8⅛	8⅛— ⅛	
NorStaBancp 1	5	9	9	9	
NwsNatGas .76	146	7	6½	6½— ⅜	
NwstnFlrCp .30	11	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
NwstFinInv .67e	41	4⅛	4¼	4¼— ⅛	
NwstPubSvc 1.70	31	17wl	17	17 — ⅛	
NoxellCorp .48	438	10	9¼	10 + ¼	
Nuclear Dynam	194	16¾	16½	16⅝	
NuclearSvcs .15a	98	5¼	4½	4¾— ⅜	
OakHillSport .36	11	8¾	8¾	8⅝	
OccidentPet un	10	30¾	29¼	30	
OceanDrExp .20	104	37¾	36¼	36¼—1	
Ocean Explor	232	10⅝	8½	9 —1½	
Ocean Oil&Gas	61	13⅞	13	13⅞+ ⅜	
OffshrLogist .10a	274	14¾	13¾	14¼+ ½	
OgilvyMather 1	38	17¼	15¾	16 —1¼	
OglebayNorton 3	2	48	47	47 —1	
OhioFerroAl .80b	63	14¾	14¼	14¼— ½	
Oil Shale Corp	1217	4⅝	4¼	4¼	
OilgearCo 1a	21	11	11	11	
OlympiaBrw .80	147	20¾	19	19¼—1⅛	
Omaha Natl 1.50	6	18	18	18	
OmniSpectra .15	26	3½	3¼	3¼— ¼	
Optel Corp	45	2½	2½	2½— ½	
Optical Coats Lb	72	7¼	6¼	7 — ⅜	
Orbanco Inc	36	9½	8¼	8½— ¾	
OregFreezDry s	15	4	4	4	
Oregon Metalurg	27	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞— ⅛	
OregnPCem .80a	32	9¾	9¼	9¼— ½	
Ormont Drg Ch	202	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝+ ½	
Oshmans SportG	100	11½	11	11 — ½	

Stock	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
OtterTailPw 1.56	52	17	16¼	16⅞+ ⅛	
OwensMinor .24	22	10½	10¼	10¼	
OxfrdPendlfx .60	23	11	9¾	10 —1	
PVO Intl .45e	42	10¼	9½	9¼— ½	
PabstBrew 1	1341	26¼	23⅞	24⅞—2⅞	
PaccarInc .80e	89	23	22½	23 + ½	
PacCoast Hold	65	3⅛	3	3⅛+ ⅛	
PacFarEast Lin	7	12½	12	12 — ¼	
PacGamRob 1.36	67	24½	24	24⅛	
PacLumber 3	96	65	61	63½—1½	
PacUnitSvc .20	31	25¾	24	24 —1¾	
PacWestind s	1	3⅞	3	3 — ⅛	
Pak Well Cp .32	237	12½	12½	12¼— ½	
Pako Corp .37e	24	10¼	10⅛	10¼	
Pamex Fds Inc	193	4½	4¼	4¼— ¼	
Pandick Press	67	4⅝	4½	4⅛— ¼	
ParkOhioInd .50	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
Parker Drilling	390	22¾	19½	19⅝—2⅛	
Pasquale Food	13	3⅛	3½	3½— ⅛	
Pat ents IntAff	17	1⅞	⅞	⅞— ⅛	
Paul Revere 1.31e	187	13	12½	12½— ¼	
Pauley Petrolm	22	5¾	5⅛	5⅛— ⅛	
PayLessDrug .40	55	12¼	11½	11½— ½	
Pay N Pak .48	139	13⅛	12½	12½— ⅛	
PayN Save .39	1.9	18¾	17¾	17¾—1	
PaylessCash .20	198	19¾	18½	18½—1	
PeachtreeDr .07r	43	4½	3⅝	3⅞— ⅛	
PeaveyCo 1	244	18	17½	17½— ¼	
PeerlesChain .58	2	8	7¾	7¾— ¼	
PeerlessMfg .40b	26	16½	15¾	15¾— ¾	
Penn Corp	14	6	5⅜	5⅜— ½	
Penn Va 1.20	17	50½	46	48 —2	
PennEnterp 1.40	89	14	13¼	13½— ½	
Pennz La Tx B	1825	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜— ⅛	
PennzOffshGs B	5919	13	11¾	11½—1⅜	
Penril Corp .01e	50	1¾	1½	1½— ⅛	
Pentairind s	76	4¼	4	4 — ¼	
Pepsi CBWsh .40	33	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
PerryDrug Strs	11	4¼	3⅞	3⅞— ¼	
PetersonH&H .34	141	11⅞	10¼	11½+1¼	
Petrolite 1.10	105	72½	70½	72⅛+1	
PettiboneCp .60b	23	21½	20¼	20¼—1¼	
PhysioContrl Co	10	13½	13½	13½	
Pic n Save Cp	50	9¾	9	9 — ½	
PieceGoods .20a	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
PiedmtAvia .20e	83	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
Pinkertons 1.40	223	33	31	32½— ½	
PioneerFood .20	104	18½	9¼	9½	
Pioneer HiBred	950	25¼	22½	25 + ⅝	
PioneerStdEl .20	15	5¼	5¼	5¼— ⅛	
Pioneer Wstn	40	4⅝	4¼	4¼— ⅜	
PizzaInn s	194	9⅞	8½	8¾— ½	
Planet Oil Min	54	4¼	4⅛	4⅛— ⅛	
PollutnCont Ind	54	3¼	3¼	3¼	
Polymer Mat .20	33	7	6½	6¾— ½	
Popeil Bros .40	64	5	4¾	4¾— ¼	
Pott Ind .60	73	21½	21	21 — ½	
Power Test .07e	10	7½	7½	7½	
Powers Reg .70	29	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛— ⅛	
Pratt Henry .25	19	12½	11¼	12 + ¼	
PrecMetalH .63e	661	9⅛	8⅞	9⅞+ ⅛	
PrestoProd .36	66	16	14½	14½—1½	
PrestonTruck .32	82	25	24½	24½— ½	
Prime Inc	11	5⅞	5	5 — ½	
PrincetonCh Res	10	3½	3	3 — ½	
Process Systems	33	2	1¾	1¾— ⅛	
Prochemco Inc	17	2	2	2	
Progressive Co s	37	6½	5⅞	5½—1	
PubSvcNCar .96	46	9⅞	9¼	9¼— ⅛	
Pulaski Furnitur	16	6⅞	6½	6¾	
Puritan Bennett	215	26¼	24¾	24½— ⅜	
Putnm Duo Cap	30	3¾	3½	3½— ½	
PurDuoInc 1.20	3	14½	14	14 — ½	
QuakerChem .80	82	26	24½	24½—1½	
Qualityinns Int	14	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Quantor Corp	55	4⅝	4½	4⅝+ ⅛	
QueenCasul .44b	31	9¼	8¼	8¼—1	
RLI Corp	30	5½	5	5¼— ¼	
RPM Inc .20	29	14½	13½	13½— ⅜	
Radiation Dyn	10	3½	3	3¼— ¼	
Ragen Precison	9	3	2¼	2½— ½	
Rahall Commun	9	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛— ¼	
Rainbow Resrcs	197	7¼	6½	6⅞— ⅜	
Rainier Cos .07e	14	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
Rangaire .24b	1	8	8	8	
Rapidata Inc	59	3¾	3⅛	3¼+ ⅛	
Rapoca Energy	11	10¼	9½	9½— ⅜	
Raychem Corp	37	244	218	222 —22	
RaymondCp .30b	12	9	8¾	8¾— ¼	
RealtyMtgl 1.32e	81	8⅞	8⅛	8⅞+ ⅛	
Recognition Eq	662	6⅝	5⅞	6¼— ⅛	
Redactron Corp	76	6¼	6	6 — ¼	
Redken Labs	67	13½	13	13¼— ⅛	
RegalBeloit .40	9	12½	11¼	11¼— ¼	
RegencyElec .40	1051	17⅜	16⅝	16⅞— ¼	
RelianceUniv .40	35	9	8½	8½— ¼	
Research Ind	148	3⅞	3¼	3¼— ⅝	
ReserveOil Min	106	25½	23½	23½—1	
Revell Inc .40b	12	7¾	7½	7½— ¼	
RexPlastics .20	34	7¾	7½	7½— ¼	
RexPrecPd .25	4	7	7	7	
Reyn&Reyn .32	174	12	11½	11½— ½	
RichsInc 1.16	30	17	16¾	16¾— ¼	
RidgewayEnt .40	23	8½	8⅛	8⅛— ⅜	
RingarndPl .04e	273	6⅝	5⅞	6⅛— ⅛	
RivalMfg 1.40	719	18¼	17	18¼+ ¼	
RoadwayExp .30	723	45¼	42¾	43½—2⅛	
RobbinsMyer .40	25	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
RobrtsnDisSy .40	22	13	13	13	
Rocket Resrch	715	6⅝	5⅞	6⅛+ ½	
Rodac Corp	14	2¼	2¼	2¼	
Rollins Burd .32a	62	20	17¼	18 —2	
Rom Am Pharm	34	17	15½	16 — ½	
Rosemount .20e	33	20	19	19¼— ½	
Rotron Inc .25	16	16¾	10½	10½—1¼	
Rouse Co	143	3¼	3⅛	3⅛— ⅛	
RoweFurn .08	13	4¼	4⅛	4⅛— ⅛	
RoviCastSys .75c	12	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
RovsterCo .60e	785	8⅞	7⅞	8⅛	
RuckerPhar .25e	37	9	8¼	8¼— ⅜	
RussellStover .56	169	14¾	13½	14 — ¾	
RykoffSE .40	36	24½	23⅛	23⅛	
Ryland Grp .06e	44	9⅞	8	8 —1⅞	
S&S Corp .08a	93	18½	15¾	16½—2	
StLouSt Cast	16	6¼	5¾	5¾— ½	
San Fern El .20r	22	6⅝	6	6 — ⅜	
SantaAnita .75p	15	6	5¾	5¾— ¼	
Saskow DL Co	212	10¼	9⅛	9⅜— ¾	
SavannaFd 2.24a	28	18½	18	18 — ½	
Saxton Prod	21	3¾	3¾	3¾	
Scan Data	24	2	1¾	1¾— ¼	
Scherer RP .18	425	9	8½	8½— ½	
SchollInc .60	38	11¾	11½	11½— ¼	
Schulman .20e	31	7¼	7¼	7¼	
Scope Inc	172	9⅞	8⅞	8⅞— ⅜	
ScottCommi Cp	8	2½	2½	2½	
Scottish Inns Am	47	1	⅞	1	
Scotts Liq Gold	175	1½	1⅛	1⅛+ ⅛	
ScrippsHBct 1.40	24	19½	18½	19 — ¼	
Sea Pines	323	1⅝	1½	1½— ⅛	
Sea World	336	10⅞	10	10¼— ⅜	
SealedAirCp .05e	72	8⅞	8½	8⅞— ⅛	
SeawayFdTn .90	21	13	12¼	12¼— ⅜	
Seaburg Ind .15r	80	3¼	2⅞	2⅞— ⅛	
Seiscom Delta	79	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜— ⅛	
Seneca Foods	24	2⅝	2¼	2⅝— ⅛	

Stock	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Sensormatic	170	3⅝	3¼	3½	
Sentry Mfg	62	11½	9¼	11½+1¼	
Serv Merchand s	103	10⅛	9½	9⅝— ⅛	
Servicemster .60	65	20½	18	18½—1¼	
SevenUpCo .72	453	28½	25½	28½+2½	
ShakleeCo .40	82	6½	6	6 — ½	
Shattrprf Glass		5⅛	5	5 — ⅛	
Sneidahl Co	32	3⅛	3⅜	3⅜— ⅛	
ShippersDisp .36	41	10	9½	9½— ½	
ShoneyBigB .20	81	11⅝	11	11⅛—⅛	
Shop&Go .10r	28	6¼	6¼	6¼	
Shorewood Corp	71	3½	3⅛	3⅛— ⅛	
Sieel Henryl .25e	12	6¾	6⅜	6¾	
SigmaAldrh .05e	102	24¼	23¼	24 — ½	
SigmorCp A .80	254	15	14¼	15 + ⅜	
Siliconix Inc	102	5½	5¼	5¼	
SilverKingMin s	145	2½	2⅜	2⅜— ⅛	
SimpsonInd 1.20	43	14	13	13 —1¼	
Skyline Oil	47	8¼	8⅛	8½+ ⅛	
SnapOnTools .54	257	29½	27½	27½—2	
SolidState Scient	811	9⅜	7⅛	8¼—1⅛	
Sonics Intl	23	18	15½	17 —1	
Sonoco Prod .60a	91	20	13½	18½—1⅛	
SorgPrinting .20	23	3⅞	3⅛	3⅛— ¼	
Soundscrib .05e	314	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛— ¼	
Source Cap .95e	105	8½	7¾	7⅞— ½	
SourceCap pf2.40	39	21⅝	20½	21⅝+ ⅛	
Southn Airwy	25	3⅛	3¼	3⅛	
SouthnBncpAla 1	23	17½	17¼	17½+ ¼	
SouthCalWat 1.08	42	11	10⅞	11 + ⅛	
SoutnConnGas 2	12	19	18½	19⅛— ⅛	
SouthnInd 1a	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	
SouthrNatNC .80	4	17	17	17	
SouthnUnion Pd	226	28⅛	24⅜	25½—2½	
SouthId Eqty	152	7⅛	6¾	6¾— ⅛	
SouthidPap .20	26	18	17¼	17¼— ¾	
Sthwst Airlines	25	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞— ¼	
SowstGasCo 1	173	9¼	8⅛	8⅞— ⅜	
SwstPetroCh .32	6	7¼	7¼	7¼	
Southwst Leasng	23	2½	2⅜	2½	
Spacelabs Inc	24	5⅞	5¼	5¼+ ¼	
Spartan Foods	27	11	10¼	10¼— ¼	
Spectra Physics	606	15	10½	13⅛— ⅜	
SpectralDyn .10e	65	7	6⅞	6⅞— ⅛	
Spectronics Inc	61	4⅝	4¼	4⅝— ⅛	
SpeidlNewsp .48	80	17	16½	17 + ¼	
Sta Rite Ind .70	34	8	7½	7½— ½	
Stanadyne .92a	65	12½	12¼	12¼	
StdRegistr 1.20a	31	15⅝	15½	15¼	
Standun Inc	107	5¼	4⅛	4⅛—1	
StanleyHome .80	35	10½	9	10	
Steak &Ale .20	225	16¼	15⅞	16½— ¼	
SteakN Shake .32	126	9¾	8⅞	8½—1⅛	
SteamsMfg Co	22	6½	6¼	6¼	
Stewart Info .70	31	6¼	5¼	5¼— ½	
StewrtSandwch s	17	4¼	3⅞	4 — ¼	
Story Chemical	55	7	5¾	7	
StrawbClth 1.20b	10	22	22	22	
SturmRuger .30	6	10	9	9 —1	
SubaruAm .10e	1519	11½	1⅛	11½+ ⅛	
SueAnnInc .34	56	6⅛	6½	6⅞	
Sullair Corp	32	15¼	14½	14½— ½	
Summit Energy	277	¾	⅝	¾	
Sunlite Oil Ltd	157	4⅛	3½	3½— ⅛	
Sunstar Foods	84	3⅝	3½	3½— ¼	
Superior El .24	64	5	4⅝	4⅝— ⅜	
Supreme Eq	61	4⅝	4	4⅛— ½	
Survival Tech	66	8⅛	6¾	7½—1	
Swedlow Inc	277	5¾	4½	5½+ ¾	
Sycor Inc	45	12¾	12	12¾+ ⅜	
SynerconCp .40e	24	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
SyracusSup .62b	8	15¼	15¼	15¼— ¼	
T Bar Inc s	19	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	
TIME DC	14	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞— ⅛	
Tab Prod .20	3	5	5¼	5¼	
Tab Prod .20	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	
TacoBell .20	946	13⅞	11⅞	12¼— ⅞	
Tally Corp	23	3⅛	3	3⅛— ⅛	
TampaxInc 1.65a	1044	30½	27¾	30¼— ¼	
TaylorRental .20	26	15¼	15	15 — ¼	
TaylorWine .62	231	14½	12¼	12¾—1¼	
Technicare Cp	901	19⅞	16¼	18½+1⅞	
TecumsPd 1.60a	55	32½	29	32½+3	
TeiasGas .10	125	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	
Tele Comunicat	36	3⅝	3½	3½	
Telecommun Ind	15	6¼	6½	6½	
Telecredit Inc	266	6¼	5⅝	6¼+ ½	
Telemed Corp	54	7⅛	6¼	7⅛+ ⅜	
Telescience Inc	328	4½	4¼	4½	
Tennant Co .56	6	27	27	27	
Tenneco Offshre	1062	8¾	8	8¼— ⅛	
TennNatGas .80	16	7¼	7½	7½— ¼	
Terra Resources	91	12¾	11½	11½—1¼	
Texlnt Airl	21	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝— ⅛	
Textured Prod	12	2¾	2½	2½— ¼	
ThalhmrBro .62b	5	12	11½	11½	
Thermo Electrn	39	11¾	11¼	11¾	
Threshold Tech	97	12	11	11½— ¼	
TiffanyCo .40	45	7⅛	6¼	6⅞— ⅛	
Tipperary Corp	212	6⅞	6	6½— ⅛	
Tolley Intl Cp	171	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	
Tomlinson Oil	5	2⅛	2	2⅛	
ToppsTrows .15e	57	8	7⅛	7⅞— ¼	
ToroCo .50	28	10¾	9½	9½—1⅛	
Toth Aluminum	161	5⅜	4½	5⅛+1⅛	
Tower Prod .10e	25	5⅝	3¼	3¼— ¼	
Towle Mfg .75	8	8¼	7¾	7¾— ¼	
Transcontl Oil	78	2⅛	1⅞	2 — ⅛	
Transocean Oil	9	10⅜	10¼	10¼— ⅛	
TremcoInc .64	20	7½	7¼	7¼	
TriChemInc .24	36	19¼	18	18½+ ½	
Trilon O&G	285	2½	2⅛	2⅜+ ⅛	
TwinCity Barge	25	7	6¾	7 + ⅛	
TwinDiscClu 1.30	29	24	20½	23¼+ ¼	
Tymshare Inc	1026	17½	14¼	15⅛—1⅜	
Tyson Foods	10	10⅛	10	10 — ⅛	
UA ColuCbl .05e	155	8⅝	7¾	8¼	
UB Finl .52	62	7⅝	7½	7⅝— ⅛	
UTL Corp	150	2¾	2¼	2⅝— ⅜	
UniCapital Cp	190	2	1⅞	2	
UnifiInc .10e	128	10	8¾	8¾— ¾	
UnionElStl 1.20	5	15¾	15¾	15¾	
Union Planter	8	10½	10¼	10¼	
UnionSpICp 1	18	13¼	13¼	13¼	
UnitArtThea .24	61	12¾	10	11½— ¾	
Unit Cable Telev	29	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	
Unit Mc Gill .10	65	9	8¼	8½— ½	
US Banknote	87	3⅞	3⅛	3⅛— ⅛	
US Sugar 2a	28	55	51⅛	52½—2½	
US Surgical Cp	63	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞— ¾	
US TruckLin .80	111	13⅛	13	13 — ½	
UnilogCo .60	8	23¾	23½	23¾	
UnivFoods 1.10	91	16	15¼	15¼— ¼	
Univinstrumt .16	714	9⅞	8⅞	9⅝+ ⅛	
UnivSecurIn .10r	12	3½	2⅞	2⅞— ⅛	
Universty Patent	247	7½	6⅛	7⅛— ⅜	
UpprPenPw 1.72	11	15½	15½	15½	
UpsN Downs .23e	49	13½	9⅞	10 — ½	
Utils Inds Cp	10	7½	7½	7½	
Vail Assoc	86	7	6⅞	7 + ¼	
Vallevlab Inc	6	10½	9½	9½— ½	
Valmont Ind	364	11¼	10½	11¼+ ⅜	
VanDusenAir .40	7	8½	8	8 — ½	
VanDyk Resrch	67	11¼	10½	10¾— ½	
VanSchaack .28	30	3½	3½	3½	
Vance Sanders	27	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	

Stock	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
VanierGrap .05e	12	4¾	4½	4¾	
Varco Intl .02e	354	16	14	14¼—1¾	
Vaughn Jack .40	7	20½	19½	19½—1	
Velcroind .60	138	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞— ⅛	
VeloBind Inc	26	2½	2⅛	2½	
VentronCp .44	67	21	19¾	20 — ¼	
Victoria Stations	322	16¼	15	15 — ½	
Viking Ind	265	12	9	12 + ⅛	
Vincnt Chem	117	3	2¾	2¾— ¼	
Va Intl	44	12¾	12	12½— ¼	
VisualGraphics s	24	3½	2½	3¼— ¼	
Visual Science s	101	5¼	4	5¼+1¼	
Volume Shoe .34	76	7	6⅞	6⅞	
Volunteer Cap	22	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
WD 40 Co .80	90	10½	10⅛	10¼— ¼	
WalbroCorp .18a	4	3	2¼	2¼— ½	
Walls Ind .28	14	7¼	7	7 — ¼	
WalterJim Inv	10	6	6	6	
Wangco Inc	91	6⅛	5⅛	5¼— ⅛	
Warner El .70	10	11½	11½	11½	
WashgtnGrp .10p	13	8	7½	8 + ½	
WashNatGs 1.08	37	10⅛	10	10 — ⅛	
Wash Scientif	15	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+ ⅛	
Waste Resources	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
WaterAssoc .10e	83	24½	22½	23 — ½	
WausauPapr .60	3	9½	9½	9½	
Waverek	12	5¼	5	5 — ¼	
Waxman Ind .06	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
Weatherford Inr	137	10	9⅝	9⅞— ⅛	
Webb Co .80	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	
Webb Resrcs	20	7	6⅞	6⅞— ⅛	
WeedenHldg .10e	144	7¼	6⅞	6⅞— ⅜	
WeightWatc .20a	345	5⅞	5⅛	5⅞	
WellingtMg 1.10a	41	6⅝	6	6¼— ⅜	
Welltech Inc	123	6⅝	6¼	6⅝+ ⅛	
Welsbach Corp	21	2	2⅛	2⅛— ⅛	
WestCo .13	4	8¼	8	8	
Westcoast Pet Lt	31	3⅛	3⅜	3¼— ⅛	
Westn Digital	77	2⅛	1¾	2 — ⅛	
WestmGear .30	32	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
WstnKyGas 1.32	15	13½	13½	13½	
Wstn MarEl .30e	21	9½	9	9½+ ½	
WestnMtg Inv	4	1⅞	1¾	1⅞— ⅛	
Westn Pac Finl	142	4½	4⅛	4½	
WestmorldCoal 1	5068	44¼	39	41½—2¾	
Werterauinc .60b	107	15⅞	15⅛	15⅛— ¼	
White Shield	172	1½	1½	1½	
WienAirAlsk .10e	153	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	
Wiener Corp .21	56	14¼	12½	12 + ½	
WileyJSons .72	154	13¾	13½	13½— ¼	
Willamette .72b	349	21½	20½	20⅞— ⅛	
WilliamsW .60a	9	16	16	16	
Wilson HJ	35	12½	11¾	12	
Wincorp .30	9	6¾	6¾	6¾	
Winns Stores .60	61	16¼	16	16 — ¼	
WinterJack .75	57	10⅛	10	10⅛	
WinterParkTl .32	82	6½	6¼	6¼— ⅛	
WiscCentrlg .60b	1	13½	13½	13½	
WiscPowLt 1.52	133	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞— ⅜	
WiserOil 4.10e	20	72	65½	72 +6	
Wix Corp .20b	23	9	8⅝	8¾— ¼	
WolohanLum .10	11	5¾	5½	5½— ¼	
WolverPent .50b	20	6½	6½	6½— ⅛	
WoodheadD .28	2	9	8½	8½— ¼	
WoodwdLoth 1.25	707	21¾	20⅛	21⅛— ⅜	
Worming Biochm	12	9½	8	9 — ½	
Worthingtn Ind	150	12	10¾	11¾— ¼	
Wright WE .18	12	3½	3½	3½	
WyomingNat .80	25	15½	15½	15½	
Xomox Corp .20	201	28½	26	26 —2¼	
YellowFrtSys .40	653	35½	33¾	34¾— ⅜	
Younker Br 1.20	13	20	19½	19½— ½	
Zenith Labs	22	7½	6¾	7 — ¾	
ZionsUtahBn .80	15	17½	16¾	17¼— ¼	
Zoller Dannebrg	41	1½	1½	1½	

FOREIGN

Stock	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
AngloASoAf .35e	390	5⅞	5⅝	5¾	
AngloAGin 3.25e	393	51⅞	50	50⅞—1⅛	
BayerAG 2.65e	15	45¼	44¾	44¾— ¼	
BlyvoorGld 1.22e	628	11½	10⅛	10⅞— ½	
BowaterCp .24e	26	3⅛	3	3⅛+ ⅛	
BrokenHillP .32e	26	9⅞	8¾	8¾— ⅛	
EufelsfGld 2.24e	149	27	26⅛	26⅛— ⅜	
Burmah Oil .28e	611	½	½	½	
Canon Inc .39e	17	14¼	14⅛	14⅛+ ⅛	
DeBeersMin .29e	670	4	3⅞	4 + ⅛	
Fisons Ltd	52	7¾	7⅛	7¾+ ⅛	
FreeStaGM 4.51e	274	37⅛	38⅞	39⅞— ½	
FujiPhotoF .19e	253	10⅛	10¼	10¼	
Glaxo Hold .89e	1	7¼	6⅞	7¼+ ¼	
GoldFieldSA .54e	151	41⅛	39⅛	39¾—3⅛	
Hitachi Ltd 1.26e	9	40½	39¾	39¾— ¾	
HondaMotor .52r	8	34¾	34	34¾+ ¼	
KansaiEPw 1.14r	1	24½	24½	24½	
Kirin Brew .21e	22	9½	9⅛	9⅛— ⅛	
KloofGoldM .64e	381	13⅝	12⅞	13 — ⅜	
MineralRes .57e	22	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
Mitsui Co .40e		28	27½	27½— ½	
NissanMot .21e	4	10½	10½	10½— ⅛	
OverseasInns SA	84	1½	1¼	1¼— ⅛	
PalabaMng 1.26e	42	13⅛	13	13⅛+ ⅛	
Philips Gloelpn	220	9¼	8⅞	9 — ⅞	
Potgiets Plat	57	9⅞	9	9 — ⅜	
Pres B GM 3.35e	229	33⅛	31⅝	32 —1⅞	
PresStyn G 1.75e	291	22⅞	21½	22⅛+ ⅛	
RankOrgan .11e	1702	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+ ⅛	
StHelenaG 3.23e	141	40½	39	39⅞— ⅛	
TeletDeMex .79e	23	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
TokioMarF .82e	16	82⅛	80¾	80¾—1⅛	
ToyotaMot .21e	27	20½	19⅞	19⅞— ⅜	
UnionCpLtd .51e	67	7	6⅞	6⅞	
VaalReefs 2.41e	325	39¾	38¾	38½—1⅛	
Welkom GM .72e	382	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞— ⅛	
WestDrietG 6.03e	330	57⅞	54⅝	54⅞—2¾	
WnDeepLvl 1.94e	349	25¾	24⅞	25 — ⅞	
Wn Holding 6.19e	152	46¼	44⅝	44⅞—1⅛	

z—Shares in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cd—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

USIF, REAL ESTATE

Listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange
Quote August 22, 1975
Luxembourg Francs 30 (U.S. $0.76)
Information:
Trust Corporation of Bahamas Limited, P.O. Box N-7,788, Nassau, Bahamas.

Domestic Bonds

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
AbbtLab 9.2s99	5	100	100	100	− ¾
Abex Cp 8¾s77	49	100	99¾	100	− ¾
AddrMlt 9⅞s95	122	72	70	70⅜	− ⅛
AirRed cv3⅞s87	35	76½	74½	74½	−1
AlaBncp 10⅛s99	201	100⅞	100	100	− ⅛
AlaPw 9¾s04	42	94	93¾	83¾	− ¼
AlaPow 9s2000	9	88	88	88	−2
AlaPw 8⅞s2003	50	85½	83	83½	−3¾

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(without any personal inconvenience)
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Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
AlaPw 8½s2001	18	84⅞	81	81	−3⅞
AlaPw 7⅞s2002	5	80¼	80½	80½	+2½
AlaPw 7¾s2002	4	79¼	79¼	79¼	+ ¼
AlaPow 3½s84	12	62	62	62	+ ⅛
Alaskin cv6s96	49	76½	74½	74½	−3½
Alexnd cv5½96	20	49½	49	49½	+ ½
AllisnMlg 8¾79	35	58	57½	57½	− ½
AlleghL cv4s81	29	74¼	73	73	−1⅛
AllnG cv11½94	8	95	94	95	+1
AllenGp cv6s87	3	60	60	60	+1⅛
AlldCh 8⅞s83	50	98⅞	99	99	−1
AlldCh 5.20s91	35	71⅞	70⅝	70⅝	−1¼
AlliedCh 3½s78	15	92	92	92	
AlliedPd 7s84	5	75	75	75	
AlldSt cv4½s81	12	122	122	122	−4⅛
AlldSt cv4½s92	30	85	83⅝	83⅝	−1⅛
Alld Su cv5¼87	94	44½	41½	41½	− ½
Alcoa 9s95	43	97	95	96⅛	− ½
Alcoa 7.45s96	25	83	83	83	−2
Alcoa 6s92	19	77½	77	77	−2
Alcoa cv5¼s91	87	95	93½	94⅝	−1⅛
Alcoa 3⅞s83	3	80½	80½	80½	+5¼
AMAX 8½s84	104	99½	98⅝	98¾	−1½
AMAX 8s86	107	92	90	90	− ⅝
AMAX 7½s78	5	98⅞	93⅞	98⅞	− ⅞
Amerce cv5s92	21	64	64	64	
AmrHes 6¾s96	8	74⅝	74¼	74¼	− ⅛
AmAirF cv6s90	30	89⅞	86⅛	86⅛	−3⅛
AmAirlin 11s88	14	99⅛	98	99⅛	+ ⅞
AmAirl 10⅞s88	24	99⅛	96	98⅞	+1⅞
AmAirlin 10s89	9	90	90	90	−1
AAirl cv4¼s92	88	43½	40½	40½	−2¾
ABrand 9⅝s79	288	103½	102	102	− ¾
ABrand 8⅛s85	96	97⅞	95	96	
ABrand 5⅞s92	10	71¼	71	71¼	−3
ABrand 4⅝s90	12	62⅛	62	62	−1⅛
ABdest 9.35s00	10	90⅛	88	99⅛	+1¾
AmCan 6s97	5	72¾	72¾	72¾	− ¾
ACenM cv6½91	61	33¼	31	31	−2⅛
AExpCr 6½77	15	95¾	95½	95½	−1⅛
AForPw 5s2030	10	45¾	45¾	45¾	+ ¾
AmForP 4.8s87	58	60	59	59½	+ ¼
AGenIns 6⅛94	8	96	96	96	−2⅛
AHoist cv5½93	107	72½	72	72¼	−1⅛
AHosp cv5⅛99	102	113	110	111½	+ ¼
AmInv 9⅛s76	108	98½	97	98¼	− ¼
AmInvt 8¾s88	3	70	70	70	+ ½
AMFd cv4½81	9	77	76¾	77	+ ¼
A Modcp 9½s99	56	68	67⅞	67⅞	− ⅛
AMedcp cv5s97	68	46	44	44½	−2
AmMot cv6s88	126	66¾	66	66	
AmSug 5.30s93	9	69½	69½	69½	+ ⅛
ASug 5.30s93r	40	69¾	69½	69½	
ATT 8.80s2005	1298	98⅞	97	97⅞	− ⅞
ATT 8¾s00xw	1476	99¾	98⅝	98	− ½
ATT 8.70s2002	407	97¼	96⅛	96⅝	
AT&T 8⅝s07	584	95⅞	95	95¼	
AT&T 7¾s82	465	95⅞	95½	95⅝	
AT&T 7.75s77	260	100¾	100	100½	
AT&T 7⅛s03	68	81¾	80⅝	81½	+ ½
AT&T 7s2001	236	81¼	80	80½	
AT&T 6½s79	161	93¾	92⅝	93	− ¾
AT&T 4⅜s85	122	73½	72¼	72¼	−1
AT&T 4½s85r	5	72½	72½	72½	
AT&T 3⅞s90	69	61	60	60½	− ¼
AT&T 3¼s84	69	68	67	67	
AT&T 2⅞s87	14	61	59⅛	61	+1¾
AT&T 2¾s75	11	89¾	99 5-32	99 5-32	
AT&T 2¾s80	144	80⅝	79	80½	+ ⅛
AT&T 2¾s82	37	75	73	74⅝	+1⅜
AT&T 2⅝s86	39	61	59½	59⅝	−1⅞
AMF 10s85	46	100	99½	99⅝	− ⅞
Amtac cv5¼94	32	61	60	61	
Ampex cv5½94	182	45	43	45	+1⅞
Anheu 9.20s05	5	100	100	100	+1
ApcoOil 5¾s91	10	83¼	83¼	83¼	− ⅛
ApcoOil cv5s88	231	82	80	81	+1
APL cv5¼s88	65	78	78	78	
AppalP 11⅛s83	28	102	101½	101½	−1½
AppalP 11s82	23	102⅛	101½	101½	− ½
AppalP 8⅝s76	43	100	100	100	
ArcoPip 8.7s81	299	100¼	99⅝	100	+ ¼
ArcoPip 8⅞s83	201	97¾	96¾	97½	+ ⅞
ArcoPip 8s82	42	100½	96½	96½	+ ⅞
Aristar 9½s88	19	77	75	77	+2
ArizPSv 9.8s80	320	102	101	101¼	− ¾
ArizPSv 9½s82	496	100¾	99½	100⅞	+ ⅛
ArizPS 7.45s02	1	79½	79½	79½	− ½
Armco 9.20s00	9	99¾	99¾	99¾	
Armco 8.70s95	5	92¾	92¾	92¾	
Armco 4½s86	18	71¾	71¾	71¾	
Armour 5s84	32	69⅛	69	69⅛	
Armour 5s84r	3	69¼	69	69	
ArmsRu 8⅞s96	3	84	80	84	+4
ArmR cv4½s87	16	56	55	55	
AshOil 8.8s2000	5	93	93	93	−3
AshO cv4⅞s93	51	61⅞	58⅛	60½	+3
AssdDGd 7⅛s96	25	76¼	76¼	76¼	+ ⅛
AsDGCr 8⅞s83	2	99½	99½	99½	
AssoCp 8⅞s77	20	101	99¾	101	
AssoInv 5⅛79	3	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	+1⅝
AssoInv 4½76	10	86½	96½	96½	
AtchT&SF 4s95	15	55½	54	54	−1¼
Atchison 4s95st	6	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	−5¾
AtlcoM 6¾s82	53	49	42	42	−1
AtlRelg 3⅞s79	10	85	85	85	+ ⅛
AtRch 8⅝s2000	27	96	95	95	−1
AtlRch 7.7s2000	2	82	82	82	−5½
AtlRich 7s76	75	99½	98½	98⅝	− ⅞
Atl Rich 5⅜s97	12	70	70	70	−2
ATO cv4⅜s87	47	52	50¾	50¾	−1¼
AvcoCp 7½s93	75	56	54	55½	+ ½
AvcoC cv5½s93	121	46	45⅛	45⅛	
Avco Fin 11s90	20	102	102	102	
AvcoF 10½s82	25	103½	103¼	103½	+ ½
AvcoFin 9⅛s89	9	99⅞	98⅝	99⅝	− ⅜
AvcoFin 9½s90	3	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	+1⅞
AvcoFin 8⅞s77	28	100	100	100	+ ½
Ba..GE 10⅛s83	77	107⅛	107½	107¼	− ½
BaltGE 10s82	35	105½	104⅝	105½	+1⅛
B&O 11s77	33	105	103¼	103⅛	−1⅞
B&O cv4½s10f	6	55½	55½	55½	+ ¼
B&O cv4½s10A	18	54½	54	54	− ¼
B&O 4s80	12	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞	
BangP cv8½94	12	55	55	55	
BangP 5⅝s92	4	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛	+ ⅛
Bk Cal cv6½96	43	70	69½	69½	− ½
Bk NY cv6¼94	116	89	86⅛	86⅛	−2
Bankam 8⅞s05	123	97	94	94⅛	−2⅞
BankTr 8⅛s89	5	87¼	87¼	87¼	−3¾
BaxLb cv4⅞91	123	110¼	107	110	
BaxLab cv4s87	7	211	211	211	−9
Beau cv4¾90A	73	56¾	54¼	56¼	−1¾
Beaunt cv4¼90	2	61	61	61	
Becton cv5s89	3	79½	79½	79½	+ ½
Becton cv4¼s88	46	92	91	91	− ¼
Boech cv4¾s93	7	58⅛	57⅛	57⅛	−1
Belco cv4¾s88	50	60	58¼	58¼	−1¼
Belden cv8s90	16	87½	86¾	86¾	− ¾
BellTPa 9⅝s14	216	102	101⅛	101½	− ½
BellTPa 8⅝s15	103	96	95	95	− ¾
BellTPa 8⅜s06	102	94¼	93	93	−1½
BellTPa 7½s13	9	84	82½	82½	−2
BellTPa 7⅛s12	17	80	78	79	− ⅛
BellTPa 7s80	8	97	97	97	
BellTPa 6⅝s79	1	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	+ ⅝
Bendix 9¼s81	50	101¼	101¼	101¼	
Bendix 6⅝s92	13	80½	80½	80½	
BenefCp 9¾s79	67	103	102	103	+1
BenefCp 8¼s78	60	100	99	99	−1½
BenefCp 8½s76	65	100½	100¼	100¼	− ¼
BenefCp 6⅛s77	13	97	97	97	
BeneffFin 5s77	51	93¾	93½	93½	
Berkey cv5¾s86	18	46	45	45	−1½
Beth Stl 8s2000	16	100	100	100	
BethStl 8.45s05	18	95	94	95	
BethStl 5.40s92	23	73	72	72	+1
BethSt 4½s90	34	65⅛	64½	64½	− ⅛
BlackD 8.45s85	54	98¾	98	98	− ½
BlackD cv4s92	1	248	248	248	−11
BobieB cv5⅛s81	34	56	54½	54½	− ½
BorgWAc 9⅞s81	4	104	104	104	
vlBaMe 6s70f	23	67⅞	65	67⅞	+2⅞
vlBosM 4½s70f	47	25½	25	25½	+ ½
BosEd 12½s79	70	109	107½	108	−1
Braniff 11½s87	19	98	97	97	−1
BrkUnG 9¾s85	3	98	98	98	−2¼
BrkUnG 9½s85	6	91¾	91¾	91¾	+1¾
BrkUnG 6½s92	6	66	66	66	−1
BrwnGp 6½s78	100	95½	95½	95½	+ ¼
Bruns cv4¾s81	42	77⅛	77	77⅛	+ ½
Budd cv5⅞s94	57	58⅞	57	57	−6
BudgtCap 6s10	15	40⅞	40	40¼	
Bulova cv6s90	17	58⅞	57	57	−1
Burl Ind 9s95	10	91	91	91	−6⅛
Burl In cv5s91	78	79¾	75	75	−4¾
BurlNor 8½s96	4	90½	88	90½	+1½
BurlNo cv5¼92	77	80	77½	78	+1
CabCabF 8½s81	96	56½	55	55½	−1⅞
CaesrW 12½s90	181	81⅛	78¼	80	
CanPac 4sperp	36	44½	44	44	− ¼
CaroPwLt 7¾s	20	79¾	78½	78½	
CarTT 9⅝s2000	31	96⅞	94¾	94⅞	−2⅛
CaroTT 8.10s03	5	88½	88½	88½	+1
Carrier 7¾s78	25	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	−1⅞
Carier cv5⅝89	18	65¼	64	64	− ⅛
Case 5½s90	7	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	
CastCk cv5⅞s94	67	72¾	70¾	72	+ ⅛
CaterT 8.60s99	5	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	
CaterpT 8⅞s82	36	100	99	99	− ⅞
CatT cv5¼2000	441	104	89½	103	−1⅛
CaterTr 5s77	6	94¼	94¼	94¼	− ½
Ccco cv4.75s88	1	61½	61½	61½	+ ½
Calanes cv4s90	53	55	54½	55	+1⅛
viCRNJ 3¼s87f	15	19	18½	18⅞	+ ⅛
CentTel 9¼s95	55	92	90	92	+1½
CenTUt 8.1s96	2	83	83	83	−2
Cessna cv3⅞s92	5	64	64	64	−7
Champ cv4½s84	12	72	72	72	
ChampS 5⅞s92	25	77	77	77	− ⅞
Chart NY 7s79	21	93½	92⅛	93⅛	+1½
Chas B cv4⅞s93	164	66⅞	62¾	63	−3¾
ChaseC 6.45s99	253	98⅞	88⅞	96⅞	− ⅛
Chas C cv6½s96	307	75½	72½	72½	−2¼
ChseMtg 7⅞78	68	55⅝	54⅞	55⅞	+ ½
Chse Mtg 7½s83	337	36½	33	33	−3
ChasM cv6⅞s96	72	31½	30	31½	
Chemetrn 9s94	23	95	94	94	−2
ChmNY 6¾s80	11	92½	91½	92½	+1
Ch NY cv5½s96	63	68	65½	65½	−2½
ChmNY cv5s93	65	64¼	63½	63⅛	− ⅛
ChesOh 3½s96D	1	65⅜	65⅜	65⅜	
ChesOh 3½s96E	2	65⅜	65⅜	65⅜	− ⅛
ChePoMd 8⅞s09	30	94½	93⅛	93⅛	−3⅛
ChePoMd 7⅛s12	5	77⅝	77½	77⅝	+ ⅛
ChePoMd 6¾s79	30	93⅞	93⅜	93⅜	− ½
ChPotVa 8⅝s09	41	93	91⅞	92½	− ⅛
ChPotVa 7½s12	2	80½	80½	80½	− ½
ChIGW 4s88	17	36¾	36⅜	36⅜	− ⅛
CMStPP 5s55f	46	11	10⅛	10¼	− ¼
CMSP 4½s19f	4	21	18	21	+1
ChrisCft cv6s89	10	46	45	45	− ¾
Chryslr 8⅞s95	99	73	71	71	−2
Chrysler 8s98	201	64⅞	62¾	64	− ⅛
ChrysFin 9s76	179	99¾	88⅝	99	− ¾
ChryF 8.35s91	22	71¾	71¼	71½	
ChryF 7.70s92	3	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	+ ⅞
ChryFin 7¾s86	24	65	64	64	
ChryFin 7s79	46	85	84	84	−1
CIT Fin 9⅛s95	62	101⅛	99¾	101⅛	+2⅛
CIT Fin 8.85s82	30	100⅞	100½	100½	
CIT Fin 7⅝s81	50	94⅞	93	93	−1¾
CIT Fin 6⅞s77	141	98	97¾	98	+ ¼
Citicorp 6.45s89	901	99⅛	88⅞	98⅞	− ⅛
Citicorp 6⅝s79	6	93	93	93	− ½
Citicorp 6⅝s80	37	91⅛	91	91	+ ¼
Citicp cv5¾s00	710	97¼	92½	94	−2⅛
CitsSvc 7.65s01	1	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞	+2½
CitiesSvc 7s78	32	100½	97	97	− ½
CitSv 6⅝s99xw	5	73	73	73	−1¼
CitiesSvc 6½s97	1	74½	74½	74½	+2
Cities Svc 3s77	17	93½	93⅞	83⅞	− ⅛
CityInv 8⅞s97	17	70	69¾	69¾	− ⅛
CityInv 8⅛s91	25	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞	− ⅛
City Invst 8s91	37	62	61⅞	61⅞	+ ⅛
City In cv7½90	40	70	69½	70	−1
ClarkEq 9s82	10	101½	101½	101½	
ClrkECr 10¼79	10	103	103	103	−3
ClrkECr 8.8s76	88	102	101	101	+ ½
VJCCCS 4½77	34	10½	10⅛	10⅛	− ⅛
ClevEl 9.85s10	92	100⅞	98¾	99¼	− ¾
ClevEl 9¼s09	10	98	98	98	
ClevEl 8.65s83	48	100¼	89½	99⅞	− ½
ClevElll 8¾s05	4	94	94	94	− ½
ClevEl 8.65s80	23	101	101	101	
ClevElll 7⅞s90	6	81½	81	81	+1
ClevElll 3⅞s86	1	61	61	61	−1¼
ClevElll 2¾s85	2	57½	57½	57½	+6
CMI In cv4¾s92	70	38	37⅛	38	+ ⅞
CNA Finl 8½s95	3	73	73	73¼	+ ¾
ColonStr 8s96	7	81	80	81	+3½
ColuGas 9⅞s99	2	98	96⅛	96¼	−5¼
ColuGas 9⅝s89	51	100¼	99½	100	
ColuGas 9½s95	13	92	92	92	− ½
ColumGas 9s94	27	94	90⅛	90⅛	−3
ColGas 7½sMar	10	79¼	77¾	77¾	−1½
ColGas 7½sOct	6	77¾	77¾	77¾	−3¼
ColuGas 5⅛s85	6	73	73	73	− ½
ColumGas 5s82	15	79⅞	78⅞	78⅞	− ⅜
ColuGas 4⅞s83	6	75	75	75	
ColuGas 3⅞s80	5	79¼	79¼	79¼	+1¼
ColPict cv5¾94	28	51	50⅛	50½	−1
ColuSOE 11s83	18	104½	103½	103½	−1
ColuSOE 9⅛82	73	99	98	98	−1¾
ColuSOE 8s76	42	100	98⅛	100	
ColwMt 8.20s80	84	41	38	38½	−3½
ComlCr 7⅞s78	23	97½	97⅛	97½	− ½
ComlCr 7⅞s93	5	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	+ ½
ComlCr 7s79	8	92¼	92¼	92¼	
ComlCr 6⅞s77	125	96¾	95¾	96⅞	+ ¼
ComlCr 6⅜s79	1	89¾	89¾	89¾	−1¼
ComSo cv4½91	54	64½	64½	64½	− ½
ComwEd 9s79	198	102½	101½	101½	− ¼
ComwEd 8⅞s05	54	93¾	83⅝	93⅝	−1
ComwEd 8⅞s80	5	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	
ComwEd 8s75	20	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	
ComwEd 8s03	25	85¼	85	85	−1⅛
ComwEd 7¾s76	67	100⅛	99½	99½	− ½
CmwEd 7⅞s03J	8	82	81	82	
ComwEd 7⅛s78	20	97	97	97	+1⅞
ComwEd 3s77	17	93⅞	93¼	93⅞	
Com O cv4½92	39	49	48	48	−1
CompSc cv6s94	184	47	45½	46½	− ½
Conn M cv5s96	30	65	65	65	−1
ConEd 9⅛s2000	46	79¼	77¾	79¼	+1½
ConEdis 9¼s04	121	76	75	75	− ½
ConEd 8.40s03	87	70¾	69⅞	70	− ½
ConEd 7.90s01	174	66⅛	64½	64½	−2
ConEd 7.90s02	67	66½	65⅛	65¼	−1½
ConEdis 7¾s03	182	64¾	64	64	
ConEdis 5s87	16	56	54¼	54¼	− ¾
ConEdis 4⅝s90	16	50	49	49	
ConEdis 4⅝s91	12	50	50	50	
ConEdis 4⅜s93	16	46½	45⅞	46	− ½
ConEdis 4⅝s91	27	48	48	48	
ConEd 4⅝s92V	76	46	44¼	44⅞	− ⅞
ConE 4⅝s92W	10	45¼	45	45	− ½
ConEdis 4½s86	34	54	51⅛	51⅞	−1
ConEd 4½s86r	22	51	51	51	
ConEdis 4s83	5	49	49	49	+2
ConEdis 3⅞s83	16	59	58⅞	59	−2⅞
ConEdis 3¾s84	6	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞	
ConEdis 3⅜s85	48	49⅞	47⅞	49⅞	
ConEdis 3¾s81	48	65¼	63½	65¼	+ ¾
ConEdis 3s79	11	80⅞	79½	79½	−1¼
ConEdis 2⅞s82	7	59	59	59	
ConEdis 2⅝s77	55	89¾	89	89⅛	− ⅛
CGEBal 7⅛s81	10	73	71⅞	73	+3
ConNG 9¼s95	51	97¾	97½	97¾	+ ¼
ConNGas 9s95	17	96	95	96	−3⅛
ConNG 5¼s94	5	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	
ConNG 7¾s94	5	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛	
ConNG 7½s96	10	85⅞	85	85⅞	− ⅛
ConNG 6⅛s92	10	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞	
ConNGas 5s32	15	79¾	79¼	79¾	− ⅛
ConNG 4⅞s86	7	71	69¼	69¼	−1¾
ConNG 4½s87	5	68	68	68	
ConNG 4⅝s83	1	73	73	73	− ½
ConPw 11½s00	176	101⅞	101	101	− ½
ConPw 11⅛s82	29	104⅛	103¾	104	+ ¼
ConPw 9⅛s80	264	100¾	99½	100¼	+1¼
ConPw 8¾s76	53	101	100	100	−1¼
ConsP 8⅞s2000	9	82	82	82	+3⅞
ConsP 8⅞s2003	13	81	80	81	+3½
ConPw 7⅞s99	19	71½	68⅞	68⅞	−2¾
ConsP 7⅛s2001	25	68	68	68	−3
ConP 7½s02Jun	10	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	− ⅛
ConPw 6⅛s98	53	65	64⅛	64⅛	+ ⅛
ConPw 6⅝s96	10	63	63	63	−3
ConPw 5⅞s96	18	58⅛	57⅞	58⅛	
ConAir cv3¾92	67	39½	38	38	− ¼
ContCan 5⅛s85	5	75	75	75	−2
ContIlCp 7.35s89	339	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	− ⅛
ContIlICp 6⅜s79	57	92¾	92	92⅛	− ⅛
ContIRlt 7⅞s79	40	53	51½	51½	−3½
ContOil 9⅜s99	20	99½	99½	99½	− ½
ContTCal 10s82	10	102	100¾	101⅞	+1⅛
ContTel 10⅛s83	166	103¾	102	102	−1⅞
ContDat 5⅛s87	6	63⅞	62⅞	62⅞	−1
CoopL cv7⅛s91	16	38	57⅞	58	
CoopL cv4½s92	57	36½	34¼	34¾	−1¾
Corn Pd 5⅞s92	37	76	75⅞	76	+1
CorngG 8.65s80	37	100½	100¼	100½	− ¼
Crane Co 7s93	20	76	75½	75½	−1
Crane Co 7s94	176	72	70	70½	−3
Crane cv5s93	1	178	178	178	−2½
CreditFin 8s92	25	68	66	66	
Cresct cv5⅞s80	14	71	70½	70½	− ¼
CrockN 10s94	275	100¾	100¼	100¾	+ ¼
CrocN cv5⅞s96	265	76⅛	72	72½	−3½
CrwnZ 8⅞s2000	16	96	93⅛	93⅛	−3⅞
Crucible 6⅞s92	11	73½	73	73¼	−1⅞
Dartin cv4¾97	313	79½	76⅞	77¼	− ¼
Dayco cv6¼96	20	63	62½	62½	−3⅞
Da yco cv6s94	69	57	50⅛	53	−3¾
Dayco cv5¾94	30	53	52	52	−1
DaytPL 10⅛s81	65	103	102½	102¾	+ ¾
DaytPL 3⅛s82	1	69	69	69	
DaytnPLt 3s34	3	60½	60½	60½	− ½
Deere 8.45s2000	6	93	93	93	
DeereCo 4½s83	14	75	75	75	− ½
DeereCr 8¾s75	5	100	100	100	
DeereCr 8 ¾s82	99	100½	99	99	−1
viDelLW 5s73f	2	10	10	10	− ⅛
viDLW 4½s65f	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+3⅜
viDLW Inc93f	10	6	6	6	+1¼
viDLW 4s-6s42f	5	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	− ⅞
DelMo cv5¼s94	38	73	71	71½	−3½
D&RG 3s-4s93	1	62	62	62	
DetEd 12⅜s82	83	110	109	109	−1½
DetEd 12⅛s79	121	109	105½	105¼	−3½
Det Edis 9s99	39	80	78¼	78¼	−1⅜
DetEdis 8⅛s00	16	70¼	69⅞	70	−2
DetEdis 7½s03	103	66⅛	64⅞	64⅞	− ¾
DetEdis 7s76	55	99½	98½	99½	+1½
DetEd 6.40s98	55	58⅛	56½	58⅛	+ ⅛
DetEdis 6s96	43	56	55	55⅛	− ⅞
DetEd 3⅜s76	20	94½	94	94	− ½
DetEd 2¾s85	20	53	53	53	− ¾
DiamSha 7¾94	6	84¾	84¾	84¾	− ⅛
DiGior cv5¼s93	22	55⅞	54	54	−2
DialrE 9⅛s2000	10	99	99	99	−3
Dillngh cv9⅛99	20	99⅛	98½	98½	− ½
Dillngh cv5⅞94	51	58	57	57	
Diverln 9⅞s91	81	62	60	60	−2
DomBks 9½s83	5	101	101	101	+1¼
Doug Airc 5s78	15	90	89½	90	+1⅛
Dow 8.90s2000	10	97	97	97	−2⅞
Dow 8⅞s2000	14	97½	97½	97½	
DowCh 8½s05	10	95⅞	95⅛	95⅛	− ⅛
DowCorn 9⅛s05	2	100	100	100	−2
DPF cv5½s87	67	57	56⅛	57	+ ⅜
Dresser 9⅞s95	1	99	99	99	
Dresser 8.65s85	15	100¼	99	99	−1¼
duPont 8.45s04	81	95⅞	94¾	95⅞	+ ¾
duPont 8s81	546	99⅛	98¼	98⅞	− ⅛
DukePw 13s79	303	110⅝	109½	110	− ⅜
DukePw 9¾s04	52	96⅛	96½	96½	
DukePw 9½s05	37	94⅞	92¼	94⅛	− ⅞
DukePw 8⅛s03	47	82⅛	80	80	−1
DukePw 7¾s02	1	80	80	80	− ¾
DukePw 7¾s01	29	75	73	73	−3
DukePw 7⅝s02	25	74	72½	72½	−2½
DukeP 6.85s78	5	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	+3¼
Duplan cv5½94	18	33½	33	33	
DuqLt 8⅝s2000	26	93	89	89	−3⅞
DuqsnLt 8⅛s76	50	100¼	100 1-32	100 1-32	+1-32
DuqsnLt 5s2010	7	52	52	52	−3⅛
DuqsnLt 4⅝s89	10	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞	− ⅛
DuqsnLt 2¾s77	6	91⅝	91½	91½	
DuqsnLt 2⅝s79	1	82	82	82	
E Syst cv4½s92	81	55⅛	51¼	53¼	−1⅞
East AL cv5s92	179	36½	35	36	−1
East A cv4⅜93	105	36½	35¼	35⅝	−1⅛
EG&G cv3½87	16	58¾	58⅛	58⅛	− ⅛
ElPa cv8⅝s95A	32	91	90	90	−2
ElPas cv6s93A	34	68½	66½	66½	−2
ElPaso cv6s93	6	71	70¼	70½	−1
Englhd cv5⅞97	38	86	85¼	86	+ ¾
EquitGs 9⅛s95	2	94	94	94	+1
vlErie 5s2020f	10	5¾	5¾	5¾	− ¾
Esmrk 9⅛s2000	11	95⅞	95	95⅛	−3¾
Estrline 12½s95	41	94	90	90	−4
Esterl cv6¼s95	5	55	55	55	−3½
Evans cv6¼94	66	49	47	47½	−1½
Exxon 6⅞s98	109	78⅞	77¾	78	+ ⅜
Exxon 6s97	78	74⅞	73	73½	− ½
ExxnPipe 9s04	182	99¾	98½	98¾	− ¼
Fairch cv4¾s92	45	45⅛	44	44	−1¼
FamlyFin 5s81	3	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	− ⅛
Farah cv5s94	9	51	50½	51	
Fedders 8⅞s94	1	64½	64½	64½	− ½
Fedders cv5s96	35	41	40	40	− ½
FdNMt cv4⅞96	556	73½	70	73½	+ ½
FdPac cv5½87	20	110	109⅞	110	−10
FedPapBd 5s81	1	82	82	82	+ ⅛
Flbrbd cv6¼s98	20	72½	70	70	−4⅛
Finan 10¼s90	13	100¼	100¼	100¼	
Firestne 8⅛s83	44	99⅛	98⅞	99¼	− ¼
FstBkSys 6⅞79	3	93½	93½	93½	+1⅛
FstChICp 9⅞80	15	90¼	90	90	−1⅛
FstChICo 8½s78	44	93¾	92¾	93⅞	+1⅛
FstIntBn 9⅞s99	30	100¼	100	100¼	+ ¼
FstIntBnc 9s83	45	100½	99½	99½	
FstNBos 8s82	125	96	95	95	−1⅞
FstNBos 7.6s81	33	94¼	94⅛	94¼	+ ¼
FstNBos 6⅞s80	10	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛	−1⅜
FstNBos 6⅝s79	1	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛	− ⅛
FstPen cv7s93	113	62½	60	60	−2
FstSec 10⅛s99	165	101¼	100	100	−1⅛
FstUnR cv7s91	12	75	74	74⅛	−1¼
FstWisc 8⅛s96	20	81	80	80	− ½
Fischb cv4⅝97	26	60	58	58	−1
FishFd cv6¼94	20	77½	75	75	−4
FlexiV cv4⅞97	1	58½	58½	58½	+ ⅛
FlaPLt 10¾s81	273	103¾	102⅛	102½	− ½
FlaPLt 9⅛s84	177	100⅞	99¾	100⅛	+ ⅛
FlaPLt 8⅞s82	53	100¾	100	100	
FlaPwLt 8⅛s80	23	100	99⅛	100	
FMC cv4¼s92	98	58½	57	57	−1¾
FoodFair 4s79	48	74	73⅞	73⅞	
Ford Mt 9⅛s94	45	102½	101	101	−1
Ford Mt 8⅛s90	20	95	94	94⅛	− ½
FordMt 7.40s80	29	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	− ¼
Ford Mt 7⅛s77	79	99	98	98¼	+ ⅛
FordCrd 10⅞s94	5	105	105	105	−1½
FordCrd 9⅝s81	11	103½	102	103½	+ ½
FrdC 8⅞s90No	56	98½	96	96	−1
FordCrd8.7s99	27	92½	92½	92½	+2½
FordCrd 8⅞s83	95	98½	98	98¼	+ ⅛
FordCrd 8⅜s76	87	101	100¾	100¼	− ⅛
FordCrd 8¾s82	33	98	97	97	− ⅞
FordCrd 7⅞s93	5	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	− ⅝
Ford Crd 7½s92	5	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	
FordCrd 7⅛s91	4	83	83	83	
FordCrd 7⅛s79	10	93¼	93¼	93¼	
FordCrd 7s80	20	93⅛	92⅛	92⅛	− ⅛
FordCrd 6⅞s78	30	95¼	95⅛	95⅛	− ⅛
FordCr cv4⅞s98	116	66¼	65¼	65⅞	− ⅛
FordCr cv4½s76	94	59¼	59	59	−1
ForeD cv5½s80	5	87½	87½	87½	+1½
FoMcK cv6s94	2	67	67	67	
Fruehf cv5½94	91	59	55½	57⅞	−1⅞
FruehF 9.15s83	22	100⅛	99	99	−1⅛
FruehF 7.50s78	29	95⅞	95	95	− ⅛
Fuqua 9⅛s98	8	70¾	70	70	
FuquaInd 7s88	30	59½	58	58	−1½
GACCp cv5⅞s94	233	22	20½	20½	
GnATr cv5⅞99	75	70¼	69½	70¼	+ ¼
GenElec 8⅛s04	15	97¾	96½	97⅞	+ ⅞
GenElec 7⅛s76	16	89¾	89	89⅞	+ ⅜
GenElec 6¼s79	75	93½	93½	93¼	+ ¼
GenElec 5.3s92	43	73½	72	72	−3½
GenEloc 3½s76	5	97	97	97	
GnElCr 8⅞s82	66	100	99⅞	99¼	−1
GnElCr 8.65s94	167	99½	98½	99⅞	− ⅛
GnElCr 8.6s65	69	98¼	97	98	−1
GnElCr 8⅜s76	188	100¾	99¾	100½	− ½
GnElCr 8.4s31	32	100½	100	100	
GnElCr 7⅛s78	5	96	96	96	−1
GenElCre 7s80	81	93	92½	92⅞	− ¼
GenElCr 7s79	7	93	91½	91½	−1¼
GnElCr 6⅞s77	40	97	96½	96⅞	− ½
GenFds 8⅞s90	70	101	99½	99½	− ½
GenFds 7⅛s84	24	95¼	95	95½	+1¼
G Host cv6⅛s98	69	96¼	95	95½	− ⅛
GenHost 7s94	60	56	53½	53½	−2
GenHost 6s90f	1	52	52	52	+3½
GenInst cv5s92	88	56¼	55½	55⅞	− ⅞
GenMill 8⅞s95	5	96	96	96	−1¼
GMotAc 8⅞s97	27	97	95	96	+1
GMotAc 8⅜s77	296	102½	100⅝	102	+ ⅞
GMotAc 8.7s83	148	101	100	100⅞	− ½
GnMotAcc 8s93	72	89⅞	87⅜	87⅞	−2⅞
GMotAc 7¾s94	10	87½	87½	87½	
GMotAc 7⅛s95	150	82⅛	79½	80⅛	−2⅛
GMot Ac7⅛s90	20	84	83¼	83½	− ½
GMotAc 7⅛s92	15	81½	81½	81½	−4½
GMotAc 6⅛s88	116	79	78	78	
GnMotAcc 5s77	116	95½	94	94	−1
GMotAcc 5s80	83	85	84⅞	84½	
GMotAcc 5s80r	20	84½	84½	84½	
GnMotAcc 5s81	35	84	83	83	− ½
GMotAc 4⅞s87	5	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛	− ⅛
GMotAc 4⅝s82	32	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	+ ⅛
GMotAc 4½s83	20	78	77	78	+1
GMotAc 4⅝s86	53	70⅞	68½	68½	+ ⅛
GMotAc 4¼s85	36	71½	70½	70½	− ⅞
GnMotAcc 4s79	66	86⅛	85½	85½	− ½
GMotAc 3⅝s75	3	99 7-16	99 7-16	99 7-16	−3-16
GMotCp 8⅞s05	45	97	96½	96⅞	− ¼
GMtCp 8.05s85	321	96¾	96	96	
GMotCp 3⅞s79	5	86⅛	85⅛	86⅛	− ⅛
GenPU 10⅜s80	96	102¾	100⅛	102	− ⅛
GTCal 9¼s2000	27	99¾	98	99¾	− ½
GTCal 8⅞s96	3	95½	95½	95½	
GenT El 9⅛s95	142	99⅞	98	99	−1
GenT El 9⅞s99	8	96	96	96	
GenT El 8⅞s76	48	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞	− ⅛
GenT El 6⅛s91	62	79⅛	79	79	
GnTlEl cv6¼s96	223	73	71½	71½	−1½
GnTlEl cv5s92	158	62	59⅞	59½	− ¾
GenTel cv4s90	38	58	56	56	− ⅛
GWatwk 8⅞s96	14	87¼	86½	87	− ¼
Genesco 9⅛s76	49	96	95½	96	
G Pccv6½s2000	112	105	103¾	105	+1¼
GaPac cv5¼s94	62	109	105	109	+4
GaPac cv5¼s96	137	95	93	95	+ ⅞
GaPow 11s79	382	103	101¾	102¼	−1¼
GaPow 8⅞s2000	105	82	80	81	
GaPow 8⅝s04	33	78⅛	75⅛	77⅛	+ ⅞
GePow 8⅛s2001	6	73	73	73	
GaPw 7⅛s02De	16	68	68	68	
GaPw 7⅛s02Jly	19	69½	68	68	
GaPow 7⅝s2001	26	68½	66½	68	−2
GiddL cv4⅝s87	20	54½	54	54	−1
Goodrch 9⅜s82	264	101	100½	100⅞	− ⅛
Goodrch 8⅛s94	13	86	85½	85½	+ ½
Goodrch 7s97	7	71½	71	71½	+ ½
Goodrch 4⅛s85	10	70	70	70	+ ½
Goodyr 8.60s95	34	92	91	91	
Grace cv6½s96	206	91½	89¼	90	−1
Grace cv4¼s90	52	63	62	63	+1
Granit cv4⅛s94	32	69	67¼	69	+1
Grant 4¾s87	34	38⅛	38	38	− ½
Grant cv4⅞96	228	24⅞	23½	24	
GtNoN cv4⅞91	10	80	79½	79½	−3¼
GtNRy 2⅞s82	5	65	65	65	−4½
GtWstUnit 6s87	7	63	62	63	+1
GGiant cv4½92	43	58⅞	58⅞	58⅞	
Greyhcv6½90	114	80	75	78⅝	
Grolier 9½s91	130	52¾	51	51	
Grolier cv4⅛87	95	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	
Grumm cv8s99	25	96½	95¾	95¾	
Grum cv4¼s92	33	52	50½	50½	
GuardMt 7⅞79	48	30	28	28	
GulfMO 5s56f	4	40¼	40¼	40¼	
GulfMO 4s44B	5	34	32½	32½	
Gulf MO 3⅞s80	2	74¼	74¼	74¼	
GulfOil 8⅛s95	36	94½	93¾	93¾	
GlfStUt 2⅝s76	1	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	
GulfWn 7s03A	90	64½	63	64¼	
Gulf Wn 7s03 B	174	64¾	63	[illegible]	
Gulf Wind 6s87	8	62¾	62¾	62¾	
GulfWtInd 6s88	45	66	65¾	65¾	
GlfWn cv5½93	285	75⅞	71¾	72½	
GlfWn cv5¼87	108	92½	86¾	87	−3
GlfW cv5¼s87A	10	90⅛	90	90	
Hallibr 9¼s2000	50	104	99	99	
Hallibrtn 8⅛s81	154	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	
Hallibrt 7.95s95	5	88	88	88	
HamPa cv5s94	30	62	62	62	
Harris 7.20s80	16	92	92	92	
Harsco 9⅞s2000	2	100	100	100	
HartfdN 8⅛s96	1	81	81	81	
HawnEl 11⅛s04	3	106	106	106	
HellerW 9⅞s89	2	99½	99½	99½	
HellerW 7⅞s80	6	94	93½	94	
HellerW 7¾s93	5	77	75	75	
HelmrP cv5s87	4	195	195	195	
Hercules 8⅞s83	8	100¼	100¼	100¼	
Hercln cv4½99	222	103½	102	102	
Heubln cv4½97	80	73	71	72	
HillsSp cv5¼88	15	42	42	42	
HilinH cv5½95	59	69⅞	68¼	68¼	
HoernW cv5s94	57	81⅞	81⅜	81⅜	
HoHnn 9½s95xw	9	90	98	98	
Honeywell 4s78	10	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	
HonyF 9.65s81	1	101	101	101	
HomwFin 7s78	12	95	94½	94½	
HospAffil 10s99	116	77¼	72	77	
HostInn cv5¼s94	51	57	56	56	
HousFin 10½s94	15	106½	106½	106½	
HousF 10.4s81	21	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	
HouseFin 9s76	111	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	
HousFin 7¾s97	10	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛	
HouseF in5s82	6	79	79	79	
HousFin 4⅜s77	12	94	94	94	
HouseFin 4s78	16	89	88¼	88¼	
HousLt cv5⅛s85	6	77	77	77	
HouNG 9.75s95	5	101	101	101	
HouNG 8.85s75	10	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	
Human cv6s89	23	66⅞	66	66	
ICI NA 9.05s95	35	97	97	97	
IllBellTel 8s04	53	89⅞	88⅞	88⅞	
IllBellT 7⅛s2006	49	83½	82⅞	83	
IllBellTel 3s78	7	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	
Ill BellT 2⅞s81	20	78	76	76	
IndBellT 10s14	16	105⅛	105	105	
IndBellT 8⅛s11	7	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞	
IndMich 10⅛s82	140	100⅞	100	100⅞	
IndMich 6⅛s78	3	95	95	95	
IngRd 8⅞s85	2	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 1)

Insurance Stocks

Academyins Grp	28	1¼	1⅝	
AmBkrInsFla .20	63	3⅛	3½	− ½
ABkrLfFla .20b	9	6¾	7¼	− ¼
Am Capitol .10e	250	2	2⅜	
AmComwlth Fin	60	5⅛	5⅝	
AmFidelLfe .08	2	4⅝	4⅞	
AmFndrsLife .20		7½	8⅛	
AmGuarnty Finl	11	2⅞	3¼	+ ⅛
AmHeritgeLf .32	5	7¾	8¼	
AmIncomeLf .40	6	9½	10¼	+ ½
AmIntlGrp .24	88	46¼	47¼	
AmIntlRein .14	15	31½	33	
AmInvstLife .20e		3¾	4¼	
AmNatlFinl .42	5	7¼	7⅞	
Am Pioneer Cp s		2¼	2¾	
AmReinsur .60	43	18	18½	+
AmReserve Cp	117	2⅞	3	+ ¼
AmStatesLf .10e		10¾	11¼	
AmUndrwritr .40		10	10¼	− ¼
AssocMadls .05e		1⅞	2⅛	
BMA Corp .58	8	9¾	10¼	+ ¼
BankrsSecLf .30	2	5	5½	
Benef NatCp s		2⅛	2⅝	
BenefStdA .40	3	3¼	3¾	+ ⅛
BenefStdB .40		3⅛	3⅝	
CalWstnState .60	53	11	12	− ½
CarolCaslty .20e		2⅞	3¼	
Centennial Cp	80	2¾	3¼	
ChaseNatLfe 1e		9¾	10¾	
Chespk Lf A .24		4⅞	4⅞	− ⅛
Chespk Lf B .24	1	4¼	4¾	− ⅛
Chubb Corp 1.40	105	31¼	31¾	− ⅛
CoastStaCp .27	10	4	4½	
College Univ	28	13¾	14¾	− ¾
Colon Lf&Ac .24	2	6½	6⅞	+ ⅛
Columbia Natl		1⅞	2⅛	
CombInsAm .60	279	9	9¼	− ¼
Conn Gen Ins .96	236	38½	39	−1
ContAmLife 1	5	16½	17¼	
CottonState Lfe	10	3⅞	4⅛	
Criterionins .40	15	15¾	16¾	
Crum&Frst 1.40a	96	21⅛	21⅝	+ ¼
CrumFor pf2.40		67	71	+1
Durham Life .80	6	21¾	22¾	
RC Corp .56	68	14¼	15¼	
Eldorado Genl	4	1¼	1¾	
EmpFirMar .23e		3½	3⅞	
Empire Gen	16	1¾	2⅛	
EmployrCas .80a	4	16	17½	− ⅛
EquitGen Cp .40	8	10¼	11¼	
EquitLfelowa .50		11½	12	
Excelsior NY .60		7½	9½	
Farm Home Life		4¾	5¼	
FarmNewWL .16	35	38½	40½	+3
FarmersGrp 1	13	54	55	+ ½
FidelCp Va	9	1⅜	1⅝	
FidelUnLife .85e	37	17½	18	+ ¼
FinlSecGrp .32		3⅞	4⅛	
FstAmFin .28	1	6	7	
FstColonyLfe .32	3	6⅛	6⅞	
FstExecutive Cp	3	3	3¾	
FstFederLf .32a		6	6½	
First United Inc		¾	1	
Fortune Nat s	3	4	5	
FoundationFinl s	4	½	¾	
FounderFinl .05e	55	2⅛	2⅜	
Franklin Life .84	139	15⅞	16	− ⅛
Gen Reinsur .40	7	140	144	
GeoWashstn Cp	70	3¼	3⅝	
Germanins .33e		7	9	
GlobeLifeAcc .20	10	7⅞	8⅝	
GovEmpIns .20p	257	14½	15	− ⅛
GovtEmplyIn wt	11	4⅞	5⅛	− ½
GovtEmpLfe .24	13	19	20	
Gt Equity Finl		5½	7	
GtSouthnCp .52	21	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅛
Guaranty Nat		4	4½	
Hamilton Intl	31	1¾	2	
HanoverIns .50	11	8	8½	− ⅛
HartfStmBlr 1.88	5	32½	34¼	+ ¼
Homt Benef 1	2	17¼	18¼	
IndepLibty Lfe		1	1⅜	
IndepLfeAcc .56	13	7¾	7¾	
IndianaGrp .50		10⅞	10⅞	− ⅛
Intercnil Finl	5	2¼	2¾	
Interfincl .28	227	4¼	4⅝	
IntlLifeHolding s	20	2⅜	2⅞	− ⅛
InterstateCp .20		3⅛	3½	
InvestGrnty Lfe		14	15	
InvHeritKy .10e		8¼	9	
InvstIns Am		2½	3	
JeffrsnNatLf .28	2	10⅝	11⅛	
KansCityLfe 1.20	4	25½	26½	
KemperCorp .80	38	13	13¼	+ ⅛
KyCentLfe .20	3	5⅛	5¾	
LamarLife .40	25	13¾	14¼	
LibrtyNatLfe .60	189	20⅝	20⅞	− ⅛
Life Am Bost		1¾	2¼	− ½
Life Ins Ga .68	21	13¾	13¾	+ ½
Life Invinc .08	45	4	4½	+ ½
Lifesurance Cp		2⅞	3⅜	
LincIncLf .40a	1	7¼	8	
La Sou Life	1	7	8	
LoyalAm Lfeins		7½	8½	
Manch Lfe Cas s	30	¾	1¼	− ⅛
ManhatLf In .36e	4	4¾	5¼	
MassGen Lfe		3⅝	4⅛	
McMillen Cp .32		4⅝	5⅛	
MercuryGen .40	4	8	8¾	
MidwstNat Ohio	230	6	7	
MidwstUnLf .63e	6	8⅞	9⅜	
ModrnSecL .10e		1⅝	1⅞	
Monarch Cap .76	96	9⅞	9⅞	
MonumentCp .48	35	9⅛	9⅜	
MotClAmins .14	1	2¼	3	
Mut Sav Lfe .40a		7⅝	8¼	
NN Corp 1.20	12	12¾	13½	
NatLifeFla .05e	2	3	3⅝	
NatOldLine .25	73	3⅛	3¾	+ ⅛
NatResrvLf .50a	2	9	10	
NatSecurIns s		5⅛	5⅝	
NetNestn Lf	10	2⅝	2⅞	
Nationwide A .25	36	6	6⅝	
NationwdeLf .60		25¼	26¼	
New Jersey Life		½	⅞	
North Cent	18	4⅞	5⅛	+ ⅛
Noreast Hart .88		11	10½	
NorNatLfe .05e		2⅛	2⅝	
NowstNatLfe .55	35	12⅛	13⅝	
Occident Lf .02e	7	2¾	3⅛	
Oh Casualty 1.32	111	34⅞	35⅛	− ⅛
OldRepInt .70a	5	24¼	25	
PacStd Life	9	1⅛	1⅜	
Peerlessins .50	1	6⅞	7⅛	− ⅛
Penn Life	144	1¼	1⅝	
Phila Life .50r	17	10⅝	10⅞	− ⅛
PiedmtMan .14		2⅞	3½	
PreferdRisk .20e	1	5¾	6½	
Pres Life		2¼	3	
ProtectiveLfe .60		11⅞	12⅝	
ProvLfeND .25a		16¼	16¾	
Prov Lfe Acc .68	21	24	25⅜	
Reliable Life .60	267	10¼	11⅛	
Repub Nat Life	78	4⅛	4⅝	+ ⅛
Safeco Cp 1	317	28½	29	− ½
StPaulCos .72	163	26⅞	27⅛	− ⅛
SecurAmLfe .25r		7	7¾	
SecurConn Lfe	4	4¼	5¼	
SecurLfeAcc .40	6	6⅛	6⅞	− ⅛
SecurLfeGa .15e		8	9	
So Caro Ins .40	1	8¼	9	
SouUnAla .10e		3¾	4⅛	
SouthlandFin .30	8	9¾	10¼	
SouthwstrnLife 1	29	23⅛	23⅝	− ⅛
SovereignCp .05e	2	3¼	3⅝	
StdLfeIndna .25		8¼	8¾	
StdSec Life		5⅞	6⅜	
Statesm Grp .25e		3⅞	4⅛	
Surety Finl .07	2	1⅞	2⅜	
TimeHolding .50	9	7¾	8¼	
TransprtLfe .12e	33	3⅛	3⅜	
Unicoa	1	18½	19⅛	
UnitFireCaslty 1		14	15	
UnitFireIns .50		6⅛	6⅞	
UnitLbrtyLf .25e		4	4⅛	
UnitSav Life		2⅛	3	
UnitSvcLife .40	20	7¾	7¾	
Variable Annut	2	7⅝	8⅛	
Vico Corp	41	1⅝	1⅞	+
WestnCasSur .68	30	13	13½	
WestnStaLfe .25a		8¼	9	
Windsor Lfe	2	1¾	2¼	
WrldSvcLfe .20e	1	4⅝	5⅛	
Zenith Nat Ins		1⅞	2⅜	
Zenith United		1⅝	2⅛	

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of Friday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.
Amsterdam	2.6270	5.5450	102.5750*	60.2050*	39.42y	—	6.8850*	98.35*	[illegible]
Brussels (c)	38.175	80.4350	14.9040	8.75	5.72*	14.4510	—	14.31	[illegible]
Frankfurt	2.5563	5.4163	—	58.73	3.847x	97.55*	6.718*	95.84*	[illegible]
London (z)	2.10825	—	5.4035	9.205	1,405.25	5.5375	80.475	5.8415	[illegible]
Milan	666.00	1400.20	260.16	152.35	—	253.84	17.489	249.51	[illegible]
Paris	4.37125	9.2030	170.400*	—	6.5395x	166.300*	11.4325*	163.375*	[illegible]
Zurich	2.6725	5.6376	104.35*	61.33*	0.4008*	101.77*	7.0*	—	[illegible]

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 5.8465; Escudo: [illegible]; Israeli £: 6.24; Peseta: 58.275; Schilling: 18.07; Sw. krona: 4.3075; Yen: [illegible]; Belgian financial franc: 39.45.

(c) Commercial franc. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of [illegible] (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

These Notes and Bonds have been sold outside the United States of America. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

NEW ISSUE — August 25, 1975

US $100,000,000
NEW ZEALAND
US $60,000,000 9% Notes due 1980
US $40,000,000 9¼% Bonds due 1982

Kidder, Peabody International Limited

S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd. — Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas — Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft
The Nomura Securities Co., Ltd. — Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) Limited

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V. — Andresens Bank A/S — Arnhold and S. Bleichroeder, Inc.
Julius Baer International Limited — Banca Commerciale Italiana — Banca del Gottardo
Banca Nazionale del Lavoro — Banco di Roma — Banco di Roma per la Svizzera
Banca dello Stato del Cantone Ticino — Banca della Svizzera Italiana — Bank of America International
Bank Gutzwiller, Kurz, Bungener (Overseas) Limited — Bank Leu International Ltd. — Bank Mees & Hope NV
Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A. — Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.
Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A. — Banque Lambert-Luxembourg S.A. — Banque Nationale de Paris
Banque de Neuflize, Schlumberger, Mallet — Banque Populaire Suisse (Underwriters) S.A. — Banque Privée
Banque Rothschild — Banque de Suez et de l'Union des Mines — Banque Worms — Baring Brothers & Co., Limited
Bergens Privatbank — Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank — Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co. International Limited
Brown Harriman & International Banks Ltd. — Caisse Centrale des Banques Populaires — Cazenove & Co.
Citicorp International Bank Limited — Compagnia Finanziaria Intermobiliare S.p.A.
Crédit Industriel d'Alsace et de Lorraine — Crédit Industriel et Commercial — Crédit Lyonnais
Crédit du Nord et Union Parisienne —Union Bancaire— — Credit Suisse White Weld Limited — Creditanstalt-Bankverein
Daiwa Europe N.V. — DBS-Daiwa Securities International Limited — Den Danske Landmandsbank — Delbrück & Co. Privatbankiers — Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Deutsche Girozentrale —Deutsche Kommunalbank— — Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation — Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft — Effectenbank-Warburg Aktiengesellschaft
European Banking Company Limited — Finacor — First Boston (Europe) Limited — First Chicago Limited
Robert Fleming & Co. Limited — Girozentrale und Bank der österreichischen Sparkassen Aktiengesellschaft
Goldman Sachs International Corp. — Halsey, Stuart & Co. Inc. Affiliate of Bache & Co. Inc. — Hambros Bank Limited
Handelsbank in Zurich (Overseas) Limited — Hessische Landesbank —Girozentrale— — Hill Samuel & Co. Limited — Kjøbenhavns Handelsbank
Kleinwort, Benson Limited — Kredietbank N.V. — Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise — Kuhn, Loeb & Co. International
Lehman Brothers Incorporated — London Multinational Bank (Underwriters) Limited — Manufacturers Hanover Limited
Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Securities Underwriter Limited — B. Metzler seel. Sohn & Co. — Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited
Morgan & Cie International S.A. — Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited — Nesbitt, Thomson Limited
The Nikko Securities Co., (Europe) Ltd. — Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie. — Orion Bank Limited — Pictet International Limited
Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V. — Post-och Kreditbanken, PKbanken — Rabomerica International Bank N.V.
Rothschild Bank A.G. — N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited — Salomon Brothers — Sanwa Bank (Underwriters) Ltd.
Scandinavian Bank Limited — J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited — J. & A. Scrimgeour Limited — Shields Model Roland Incorporated
Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken — Smith, Barney & Co. Incorporated — Société Bancaire Barclays (Overseas) Limited
Société Générale — Société Générale de Banque S.A. — Strauss, Turnbull & Co. — Sumitomo White Weld Limited
Svenska Handelsbanken — Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Limited — Vereins- und Westbank Aktiengesellschaft
M. M. Warburg-Brinckmann, Wirtz & Co. — Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale — Wood Gundy Limited
Yamaichi International (Europe) Limited

The Hongkong Land Company, Limited
US$11,000,000
Medium Term Unsecured Loan
Provided by
Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company
Arranged by
Jardine Fleming & Company Limited — Robert Fleming & Co. Limited

Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

(Continued From Page 8)

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
NY Tel 9s14	39	97	95¼	97	—1
NYTel 8⅝s2015	28	96½	93	93	—1½
NYTel 8.30s12	78	90	89	90	+1
NYTel 8s2008	24	87	86¾	87	— ⅞
NY Tel 8s03	50	97¼	95¾	97	— ¼
NYTel 7⅜s2006	30	83¼	83	83¼+ ⅛	
NYTel 7⅛s2011	16	80½	80	80	— ⅛
NYTel 4½s91	27	61⅞	61	61½	—2½
NYTel 3s81	5	77	77	77	— ½
NYTel 3s89	1	53	53	53	— ⅛
NiagM 12.6s91	298	110	109	109	—1
NiagM 10.2s05	35	97⅜	95¾	96¼	— ¾
NiagMP 4⅞s87	1	64¼	64¼	64¼+ ½	
NL Ind 7⅛s95	60	89½	81¼	81¼	—1
NL Ind 9¼s2000	10	97½	97½	97½	— ¾
NorfkWn 4s98	21	49	49	49	+1
NoAMtg 5⅜s79	17	63	65	66	+1
NorAPh cv4s92	23	54½	52½	52½	—1½
NorIlIG 8⅛s76	25	100½	100½	100½	
NorIlIG 8⅛s93	21	99½	99	99	— ½
NorNG 9⅝s90	34	100¼	99½	99½	— ⅝
NorNGs 9s85	50	100⅛	100	100	— ¼
Nor Nat G 8s71	5	91	90½	90½	
Nor N G 7⅜s92	2	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜+ ⅛	
NorNG 5⅜s79	1	87½	87½	87½	—1
NorNG 4⅞s81	12	82	81½	81½+ ⅛	
NorNG 4⅞s78	2	90	90	90	— ½
NorNG 4⅜s84	10	72	72	72	—1
NorNG 4⅝s83	5	73	73	73	—1½
NorPac 4s84	3	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	
Nor Pac4s97	15	51	50½	50½	— ½
NorPac 3s2047	22	33	32	32	— ¼
NoPac 3s2047r	6	30	30	30	
NorStaP 5s90	16	63	62⅞	62⅞+ ⅛	
NorStaP 4⅝s92	2	55¼	55¼	55¼	
NSP Wis 4⅝s87	9	65	63⅞	63⅞—1⅛	
Northp cv4¾s87	30	66	65	66	
Nwstlnd 7⅛s94	46	75	74¾	75	+ ¼
NwnBell 10s14	46	106½	104⅝	106½+2	
NwnBell 9¼s12	80	93½	92½	93	— ½
NwnBell 7⅜s11	19	86	84¼	85	—1
Norton Co 9s95	10	93	93	93	—1
NorSim 7.70s96	3	88	88	88	+4¼
OakInd cv4½s87	1	50	50	50	
OccidP 11s82	320	101½	100¾	101¼+ ½	
OccidP cv7½s96	1064	98½	93¾	96½+1½	
Ogden cv5s93	47	57½	56½	57½+1½	
OhBellT 7⅝s13	50	86	83¾	84½—1½	
OhBellT 7⅛s11	5	83	83	83	+ ¼
OhBellT 6⅝s78	40	95½	95	95	+ ¾
OhioEd 10s81	42	105½	104¾	105	+ ½
Ohio Ed 2⅜s50	20	78¼	78¼	78¼+5½	
OhioPw 12⅝s81	21	107	106	106	
OhioPw 10⅞s82	160	101⅞	100	101	
Ohio Pw 7¼s76	15	99	99	99	+1¼
Ohio Pw 6¾s79	1	90	90	90	
Ohio Pw 6⅝s77	2	95¼	95¼	95¼	
Okla G 2⅝s80	6	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜+8⅛	
OtisEl cv6¼s95	28	81	80	81	+1
Outb M 7⅜s76	25	75	75	75	
Outlet cv5⅛s86	3	83	83	83	—1½
OwenIll 9s81	69	101½	100½	100½	— ¼
OwenIll cv4½s92	15	79	76¾	76¾+ ¼	
PacGE 9.85s82	57	105¼	103¾	104	—1½
PacGE 9¼s06	406	98⅜	96⅜	97	—1⅛
PacGE 9⅛s06	133	98	94	94	—3⅛
PacGE 8⅞s02	28	94½	93	94	+ ½
PacGE 8s03	5	86½	86½	86½	
PacGE 7⅝s05A	60	84	82⅛	82⅛—2⅛	
PGE 7⅛s05ZZ	3	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜— ¾	
PacGE 7⅛s04	10	80¼	80¼	80¼—5¾	
PacGE 7⅛s03	5	82	82	82	+1
Pac G&E 5s89	53	69⅞	68	68	—1
Pac G&E 5s91	40	66	65½	65½— ⅛	
Pac GE 4½s86	6	70½	70¼	70¼— ¾	
Pac GE 4½s90	7	64¼	62¼	62¼	
Pac GE 4⅝s93	2	60	60	60	+ ⅛
Pac GE 4⅝s95	5	59¾	59⅞	57⅞+ ⅞	
Pac GE 3⅞s78	26	87	86	87	—1
Pac G&E 3s77	11	91¼	91¼	91¼	
Pac G&E 3s79	59	83	81½	81½— ⅛	
Pac GE 2⅞s90	37	77¾	76	76	—2
PacLtSv 8⅞s03	6	84½	84½	84½+4½	
PacNwTl 8⅞s03	24	96	95	95	
PacNwTl 8⅞s10	14	94	92¾	92¾—1½	
Pac SwA 6s87	26	55	52⅛	55	+5
PacT&T 9⅝s11	258	101	99½	99½— ¼	
PacT&T 9⅜s04	130	97¼	95¼	95¼—3	
PacT&T 9.1s34	61	102	101	101	—1
PacT&T 9s81	145	102¾	101	101⅛—1⅛	
PacT&T 8⅛s06	112	94¼	92½	93½— ½	
PacTT 8.65s05	95	93⅝	91	91	—2⅝
PacT&T 7.6s97	65	84⅜	83¾	84	— ½
PacT&T 7⅛s09	10	81½	81	81	—1
PacT&T 7⅛s08	10	77⅞	76½	76½—3½	
PacT&T 6⅝s79	5	93¼	92¾	93¼—1⅞	
PacT&T 3⅝s83	11	68	68	68	+ ¾
PacT&T 3⅝s87	40	56½	55⅞	55⅞+ ⅛	
PAA 11¼s86	55	77¼	77¼	77¼+ ¼	
PAA 11¼s86	134	77	75¾	75½+1⅞	
PAA cv7½s98	431	54½	50½	54	+3
PAA cv 5¼s89	645	30	27¾	29⅞+1⅞	
PAA cv 4⅝s79	4	68⅛	67⅜	68	+ ⅜
PAA cv 4½s84	10	39	38⅞	39	+ ⅛
PAA cv 4½s86	1876	26⅞	24¾	25½+1½	
Paprcl cv5¼s94	42	59⅝	58⅛	59⅝+1½	
viPennC 6⅜s93f	2	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜— ⅛	
PennDx cv5s82	14	79	78	78	
Penney9s99	3	100	100	100	+ ¾
Penney 8⅝s95	7	103	96	96	
PennyF 9.45s81	19	103	101½	101½—1½	
PennCo cv9s94	16	89½	89½	89½	
PennPL 10¼s82	70	105⅛	105	105½	
PennPwLt 3s75	5	99¼	99¼	99¼—1-32	
viPa RR 4¼s81f	17	12½	11	11	—1½
viPa RR 4¼s84f	10	12¼	12¼	12⅛—1⅛	
PennwIl 9s85	26	101¼	99½	100⅞+1⅛	
Pennzoil 10⅝s83	211	102½	101⅞	102½+ ⅛	
Pennzoil 8⅝s76	97	100⅛	99¾	100	
Pennzoil 8⅝s96	7	82¾	82⅜	82¾+1⅛	
Pennzoil 7⅝s88	52	81	80	80	— ⅞
Pennzoil 7⅝s88	43	80	78½	78¾—1⅛	
Pennzl cv5¼s96	45	71	69½	69½— ¼	
Peoria E 4s90f	6	46	45	46	+1
Pepsico 8⅝s81	15	100	100	100	+ ¾
Pepsico 8¼s85	78	95⅝	95⅛	95⅛— ⅜	
Pepsi cv4⅞s95	14	103¼	102¼	103½—1	
Pfizer cv4s97	166	72	69⅞	71	—1
PhelpsD 8⅞s85	17	99	97⅞	97⅞— ⅛	
Phila El 12⅞s81	250	108⅜	108	108	— ⅛
PhilEl 11⅝s2000	252	102¼	102	102⅛+ ½	
Phila El 11s80	225	105½	103½	103¾—1½	
Phila El 9s95	22	92	90⅛	90⅛—2⅛	
Phila El 8⅝s76					
	29	101½	100 7-32	101½+1½	
PhilaEl 8¼s04	34	84	80¾	80¾—3¼	
Phila El 8⅛s96	28	82	81⅛	81⅞	
PhilEl 7⅛s2000	5	76⅞	76	76⅞+ ⅛	
Phila El 7⅛s98	23	73	72	72	
PhilaEl 7⅛s99	23	73⅛	72	72	
Phila El 6⅝s93	25	70¾	69¼	70½+1¼	
Phila El 6⅝s97	69	63	61½	63	—2½
Phila El 4⅝s87	4	60½	60¼	60¼+ ¼	
Phila El 4⅞s94	10	51½	51½	51½+1	
Phila El 4⅞s86	3	61	61	61	+ ⅜
PhilMor 8⅞s04	23	96	91⅛	96	+1½
PhilMo 8.8s82	22	100¾	99	99	—1½
PhilMor 8⅝s85	25	98	98	98	— ¾
PhilMor 6⅝s93	7	74	74	74	+ ⅜
Philip In 10s77	13	90	89⅞	89⅞+ ⅛	
PhilIP 7⅝s2001	5	84½	84½	84½	
PionCo 9⅛s02	5	102⅛	102	102	—1
viPCCSL 3⅝s75	1	29	29	29	+3⅞
Pittston cv4s97	37	50½	50	50	
PizzaH cv6½s95	194	95	86¼	91	—3
PortGE 10⅝s80	84	102	101⅞	102	
PortGE 10s92	49	101	100⅛	100⅞— ⅞	
PortGE 9⅝s95	8	100	99⅞	100	
PotEIP 10¼s81	25	106½	106½	106½+3	
PotEIP 9⅝s05	31	98	91⅛	91⅛—6⅞	
PPG Ind 9s95	13	100⅛	96½	98⅝— ½	
ProctG 8¼s05	29	95⅜	93½	94⅞+1⅞	
ProctG 7s2002	35	86¼	86	86	+1
ProctG 3⅞s81	8	82½	82½	82½+ ½	
PubSvCol 7⅝s02	20	79	78¼	79	
PubSEG 12s84	49	109⅞	109	109	— ¾
PubSEG 9s95	28	92	91¼	91½— ¼	
PubSvIn 9⅝s81	25	107	104	104	—2¼
PubSvInd 8s04	12	89	87	87	—2
PugetSd 10⅝s83	28	105	102⅛	103	—2⅛
Pullman 5⅞s77	9	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	
Purex cv4⅞s94	6	63	63	63	— ¼
QuakStOil 9s95	10	96	92¾	92¾—5¼	
RCA 10.20s92	72	104	102	102	—2
RCA 9¼s90	40	93⅛	98	98½—8	
RCA cv 4⅝s92	150	57½	56	57	
RainBnc 9⅛s85	34	101½	100	101	
Ralst cv5⅜s2000	31	106	104¾	105	+1
Ramad cv5s96	73	44	43	43½— ½	
RapAm 7⅝s85	145	42⅞	41½	42	— ⅛
RapAm69 7s94	225	27	35⅛	35⅞— ⅛	
RapAm72 7s94	122	36	35	35	—1
RapidAm 6s88	628	32¾	32	32¼— ¼	
viReadg 3⅛s95f	27	36	35	35	
RdgBa cv5⅞s89	19	95	91	91	—3½
RelianEl 7¼s76	10	76	76	76	—2
ReliaGp 9⅞s78	162	57¼	56	59¼+ ½	
ReliaGp 9⅞s99	35	59½	58	58½+ 1½	
RepMt cv7½s90	41	57	55	56	
Rep St 8.90s95	8	95	95	95	
Rep Stl 4⅝s85	2	72	72	72	+ ¾
Rever cv5⅛s92	64	56	54	56	
Revlnd 7⅝s2001	5	80½	80¼	80¼—1½	
RevM cv4⅞s91	147	56	55	55½—1½	
Rey Tob 7⅞s94	30	90½	90	90	
RiegelT cv5s93	3	53	53	53	—2
RochGE 10⅛s83	18	105	105	105	
RochT cv4⅞s94	43	65½	65½	65½—1	
Rockint 7.3s77	17	97⅛	95½	96½—1⅛	
RockIn cv4⅞s97	1	63⅛	63¼	63¼+ ¼	
Rockin cv4½s91	31	57⅛	55	55⅛—2⅛	
Rohr cv 5⅛s96	5	61	60⅛	60⅛	
RyderS 10⅛s90	12	94½	94	94	— ⅛
RyderSys 10s94	6	83	83	83	—1
RyderS 9⅝s82	65	88⅝	86½	86½—1¼	
StJoeLP 9¼s76	7	101	101	101	— ½
SLSF 5s2006f	6	44¼	44	44¼+ ¼	
StReg cv4⅞s97	51	93	94	94	+1¼
SanDG 10.7s82	73	104	103½	103½	
SanDGE 9.3s79	39	102⅛	101	101	
Sancer cv12s92	49	106¼	105	105	—1

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
Sanders cv5s92	8	43¾	42¼	42¼— ¼	
SaFeIn cv6½s93	57	85	83⅛	84½+ ½	
SaulRIEs 8½s80	57	67⅞	66	67	+1½
SCM Cp 9¼s90	5	93	93	93	
SCM cv 5¼s88	70	63⅛	63	63	—1
ScottFetz 9s85	55	99½	99	99	
ScottP 8⅞s2000	20	96½	95	95	—1
SbdCsL 8.35s76	7	82½	82½	82½	
Sbd Fin 5⅞s80	14	76½	75⅛	76⅛	
Seagrm 7⅝s76	77	84½	84½	84½—5	
Seagrm 7⅝s78	42	97½	96¾	97½+ ½	
Searle 8.70s95	14	95	95	96	—2¾
Searle 8s81	52	97½	97	97¼+ ⅛	
Sears R 8⅞s95	42	99½	98	98	—1½
Sears R 8⅝s76					
	170	100¾	100	100 1-16— ¼	
Sears R 7⅝s85	104	95	94	94½— ½	
Sears R 6⅝s73		82⅛	82⅛	82⅛+ ⅞	
Sears R 4⅝s83	65	80	79⅝	80	
SearRAc 8¾s85	20	99	97	99	+ ½
SearsR Ac 5s92	25	80	77⅛	77⅛—2⅛	
SearRAc 6⅝s77	12	93½	93¼	93½+ ⅛	
SeatrnL cv6s94	62	35¾	35	35	—1⅛
SecuPac 7.7s92	23	91¾	91	91	— ¾
ShellOil 8⅝s05	11	97	97	97	
ShellO 8⅝s2020	41	94	93¼	93¼—3½	
ShellO 7⅝s2002	59	81½	81½	81½—6	
ShellOil 5.3s92	5	71½	71½	71½	
Shell Oil 4⅝s86	10	74	74	74	
Shell PL 7⅝s79	25	85	85	85	—1⅛
SherW cv6¼s95	94	91¾	91	91⅛— ⅛	
Signal 6.85s94	61	93¼	87½	87½—3	
Sinclr cv4⅝s86	1	163	163	163	+4
Singer 8¼s76	75	100	99½	99¾— ⅛	
Singer 8s99	37	71½	71	71½+1½	
Skil Cp cv5s92	3	47	47	47	
SmithA 10⅞s95	10	99	99	99	+1
SmithKn 8.15s84	10	96	96	96	—1⅛
Socony 4⅛s93	4	61	61	61	— ½
SohioBP 8⅝s83	16	99	98⅝	98⅝— ⅛	
Sol B cv4⅝s92	16	58	57⅛	57⅛—1⅜	
SoCenBl 10s14	63	105⅛	104½	104⅞— ⅞	
SoCenBl 9.2s10	60	93¾	98	98⅞— ⅛	
SoCenBl 8⅞s13	52	87	88	88¼— ⅛	
SoCenBl 8.2s83	83	98¼	97	97¼— ¼	
SoestBkg 10s33	74	102⅝	101⅞	101½	
SoesBk cv4⅞s97	6	59½	59¼	59¼— ½	
SoBellT 9.05s03	204	97⅞	96½	95⅞+ ⅞	
ScBellTel 8s14	143	87⅛	86⅛	87	—1¼
SoBellT 7⅛s13	48	83½	82	82	—1⅛
SoBellT 7.60s09	7	84¼	81⅞	84¼—1⅞	
SoBellT 7⅞s10	17	80¼	80¼	80¼+ ¾	
SoBellTel 7s78	5	95	95	95	—2½
So BellT 2⅞s85	50	61¼	60	60	—1¼
ScCalE cv3⅛s80	19	78	77	77	—1
SoCalGs 10⅛s81	3	107	107	107	
SoCalG 8.85s95	40	92	91	91	— ½
SoCnlGs 9⅛s95	37	96⅛	95	95	— ⅝
SoNGas 9⅛s76					
	46	101 17-32	100½	101 17-32+1-32	
SoNGas 6⅞s79	28	93	92	92	—1
SoNEngT 9⅝s10	117	100	99	99¼— ¾	
SoNEngT 8⅛s08	14	85¾	83¼	83¼—3	
SoPac 4⅝s81	17	75½	75½	75⅛	
S PacOr 4⅝s77 7	24	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	
SouthRy 5s94	27	60¼	59	59½—3½	
SwnBIT 9.25s15	154	99⅜	93½	99⅜+ ⅛	
SwnBIT 8⅝s07	195	97	94½	94½—1¼	
SwBellT 8⅛s14	1	91	91	91	+2½
SwnBIT 8.25s82	120	99¼	97⅛	98½— ⅛	
SwnBIT 7⅝s09	43	86	85	85	— ½
SwBellT 7⅝s13	49	85	83⅛	83⅞+ ⅛	
SwBellT 7s78	145	95⅞	95⅛	95⅞—1⅛	
SwnBIT 6⅞s11	13	77⅛	77	77	— ⅛
SwBellT 6⅛s79	1	93½	93½	93½	
SwBellT 2⅞s85	7	61	61	61	
Spiegel 5⅛s83	29	61⅛	61½	61½—2	
Spiegallnc 5s37	2	57½	57½	57½— ⅛	
Sprag cv4⅛s92	29	40	39⅞	39⅞—1⅛	
SquibbCp 8s35	10	95⅛	95⅛	96½—1⅝	
StOilCal 8⅝s05	213	97	96⅛	95½	
StdOilCal 7s93	22	84⅛	82½	84	— ⅛
St O Cal 5⅝s92	55	74¼	74	74	—1
St O Cal 4⅝s83	23	78⅛	76⅞	76⅞—1¼	
StOilInd 9.2s04	204	101	100¼	100⅞+ ⅛	
StOilInd 8⅝s05	13	94½	93	93	—1⅛
StOilInd 7.1s97	425	97⅛	95½	97⅛—1⅛	
Std OilInd 6s91	27	78	77	77	—2
Std OilInd 6s93	10	73½	73¼	73¼—1¼	
StOilInd 4⅛s83	16	77¼	77	77	+ ¾
StOilOh 7.40s99	26	84⅞	83⅞	84⅞+ ⅜	
St OilOh 4⅛s02	10	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	
Std Pckg 6s93	21	46	45	45	—6
StPkg cv5¼s90	10	43	42	42⅞— ⅛	
StPrud cv6¼s90	21	62½	61½	62½	
Sindex cv5s97	2	70	70	70	
StaMutInv 9s80	123	55	52	53	—2
StatStBost 9s85	5	100	100	100	—1
Stauff cv4⅛s91	13	144⅝	141½	144⅝— ⅞	
Steven cv4s89	49	63½	67½	63	—3⅛
Stokel 10¼s2000	30	100½	100⅛	100⅛— ⅞	
Storer cv4¼s86	65	67½	67	67	— ¼
SuavSh cv5s97	50	40½	39½	40	— ½
Sun Oil 7¾s75	25	100	99	100	
Sun Oil 4⅝s90	20	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	
Sunbm 5⅛s92	20	66	65¼	65¼— ¾	
Sundst cv5s93	5	57¼	57¼	57¼	
SunsM cv6⅞s89	51	93	97	97	
SutroMtg 6⅞s82	23	65⅛	64	64	—1½
Sybron 5⅞s85	3	102½	102½	102½	
Sybron cv4⅞s87	15	70½	70⅛	70⅛+ ⅛	
Talcott 9⅜s76	19	93½	93	93	— ½
TalcottN cv6s94	11	33⅛	33	33⅛+ ⅛	
Tandy 10s94	24	89	85	85	—3½
Tappn cv5⅛s64	24	51	50	51	
Teledy 10s04	130	80	79	80	+1
Teledy 7s99	30	59⅛	58¼	58¼	
Teledy 6⅛s92	2	57	57	57	— ¾
Teledy cv3⅛s92	28	53½	52	52½—1⅛	
Telex Co 9s96	190	45	37	40	—4¼
TenncoCp 9s78	37	102½	102½	102¼— ¼	
TenncCp 8⅞s75	134	100⅛	100	100⅛+ ⅛	
TenncoCp 7s93	85	75½	75⅛	75⅛	
TenCp cv6¼s92	97	87¼	88	85¼— ⅛	
Ten'nc 9⅞s2000	125	100⅛	100	100⅞+ ⅛	
Tenncolnc 9s94	6	94⅛	94	94	— ¼
Tenncolnc 8⅛s91	1	87½	87⅛	87⅛—1	
Tenncolnc 6s79	150	91¼	90	90¼— ¼	
TVA 9⅛s95	65	105	103	103	—3
TVA 9⅛s95r	4	104¼	104¼	104¼	
TVA 8.10s79	83	101⅞	100	101⅞+ ⅜	
TVA 8.65s99	75	94	93½	94	+1
TVA 8.65s99r	10	92½	92½	92½	
TVA 7⅝s98C	21	87½	87	87	—2
TVA 7.40s97D	2	85⅛	84⅛	85⅛+1⅛	
TVA 7.35s97B	34	84¼	83½	84	—2
TVA 7.35s97C	44	85	83¾	84	—1
TVA 7.35s97Cr	5	25	85	85	
TVA 7.35s98A	45	86	84	86	+1⅛
TVA 7.35s98B	15	85⅛	84	84	—1
TVA 7.35s98Br	14	84⅛	84½	84⅛	
TVA 7⅛s76	47	100	98 9-16	99⅛+1	
TVA 7s97	43	81½	81⅛	81⅛	
TVA 7s97r	5	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	
Tesoro cv5¼s89	203	90⅛	88	90	—2
Texaco 8⅛s65	34	90⅛	97⅛	97⅛— ⅛	
Texaco 7⅝s2001	9	89	86½	88	+ ⅞
Texaco 5⅞s97	75	72½	70	70	—1½
TexasCo 3⅛s83	10	72½	72½	72½+ ½	
Texind 7⅛s92	20	63	66½	65½—3½	
TexO&G 10⅛s95	19	101¼	101¼	101¾— ¼	
Tex Pac 5s2000	3	53	53	53	—1⅛
Texfi cv4⅝s95	29	28	27½	27½+ ¼	
Tho RW 5⅛s85	1	71	71	71	—1½
ToledoEd 10s32	1	102	102	102	
ToledoE 9s2000	2	91½	91½	91½— ½	
TWA 11s86	75	88½	87⅛	87¼+ ½	
TWA 10s85	62	88	85¼	87	
TWA 6⅛s78	335	67¼	64¼	67¼+2¼	
TWA cv5s94	222	32⅛	30	30	—2½
TWA cv4s92	325	25	23½	23½—2¼	
TranFin 10s77	25	102	101⅛	102	
TranFin 7⅝s91	11	76	75	76	—2
Travler 8.70s95	27	96	95	95¼+ ¼	
TriSoMt 7⅛s59	89	33	34	34⅛—4½	

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
TriSoMt cv7s92	16	29¼	29	29¼+2¼	
TRW 9s35	20	100½	102	100½— ½	
TylerCp cv5s90	14	69¾	65⅛	69⅛+3⅛	
UGI Co 11s90	7	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	
UnBk 7.35s01	6	72	71¼	71¼+ ¾	
UnCamp 7⅝s95	25	80½	80½	80½+ ¼	
UnCarb 8⅛s05	84	95	95	95	
UnCarb 5.30s97	28	69¼	65¼	63¼—3	
UnCorp cv6s88	1	63	63	63	— ½
UnElec 10⅛s05	45	101¼	99	99	—1½
Un OCal 8⅛s05	60	98½	96½	96¾—1¼	
UnOCal 8⅝s02	85	100	93⅛	100	+1⅛
Un OCal 6⅞s75	110	101	103	100⅞— ¼	
Un OCal 6⅝s98	20	76	75	76	—4
UnOCal 4⅞s86	1	74½	74½	74½— ¼	
UPacCp 8.6s83	70	100⅛	100	100⅛— ½	
UPacC cv4¼s99	10	113½	110⅛	110⅛+ ⅝	
Un Pac 8⅝s85	69	100¼	100	100	
Un Pac 7.35s76	6	100	100	100	+ ½
Un Pac 2⅞s76	2	45	45	45	
Unlroy cv5⅛s96	74	53	56⅛	53⅛—1⅛	
UnAirL cv5s91	93	63¼	62	62⅞— ⅞	
U AirL cv4⅛s92	41	47¾	45	45	— ¾
UnBrnd 9⅛s93	140	61	59¾	60⅛+ ⅛	
Un Brnd 6⅛s88	33	49	45	45	—2
U Bran cv5⅛s94	81	38	37⅛	38	+ ½
UnGasP 8⅛s87	11	81	80⅛	80¼— ¼	
UnGasP 5⅛s83	6	82	81	81	
UnGasP 5⅛s77	3	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	
UJerBk 7.95s79	6	95⅛	95½	95½	
UnMrch cv4⅛s90	62	46½	45	45	—3
U Nuclr cv5s88	52	69	68⅛	68⅛—1½	
US Hm cv5⅛s96	81	43	42½	43	+ ½
US Ind 7⅝s97	9	66	65	66	+2
US NBOr 7⅞s02	2	82	82	82	—2
US Plywd 8s95	50	89½	80⅛	80⅛—1⅞	
US Rlt cv5⅞s89	2	43	43	43	+1
US Steel 7⅝s01	71	87½	84⅞	84⅞—6½	
US Steel 4⅝s96	225	60¼	57⅝	59⅞+1⅞	
US Steel 4⅝s86	17	74⅛	74	74	—1
US Steel 4s80	18	75	75	75	—1⅛
UnTec 9⅝s2000	22	100	100	100	+ ¼
UnTech 9s35	9	100¼	99½	99½— ½	
UnTec cv5⅛s91	100	83⅛	78	80	—1¾
UnTec cv4⅛s92	201	72⅛	68	70	— ½
UnitUtil cv5s93	35	63⅛	62	62	—1
Upiohn 8⅛s85	84	97½	95¼	96½— ⅛	
UtahPL 10⅛s83	23	104⅞	103⅞	103⅞+ ⅛	
UV Ind cv5⅛s93	126	69¾	67½	68½+ ¼	
UV Ind 5⅛s95	16	53	51	51	—2
VerYNuc 9⅞s78	3	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛+ ⅝	
VEIP cv3⅛s85	50	57½	56½	57	— ½
VE Pw 3⅛s82	7	67½	67½	67½— ½	
V Sw 5s2003	1	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛+ ⅛	
Wbsh 7⅛s77	14	98⅛	93⅛	98⅛	
Wag El 6⅛s86	4	75	75	75	— ⅞
Walgrn cv5⅛s91	88	65½	65	65	— ½
WallM cv6⅛s91	5	67½	67½	67½—1⅛	
WarnL 8⅞s2000	25	100	100	100	
WarnL 8.30s95	15	98⅛	98¼	98⅛— ⅞	
WeanU cv5⅛s93	127	51½	51⅛	51⅛— ⅛	
Wean 5⅛s93n	13	51½	51½	51½	
WellsFar 7⅜s97	20	76⅞	76⅛	76⅛—3⅛	
viWShr 4s2361f	15	11	11	11	
viJWShr 4s2351r	5	11	11	11	
WnAccep 9⅛s79	77	102¼	100	00	—2¼
WnArL cv5¼s93	63	72	70⅛	7⅛— ½	
WnBncp 7⅛s62	10	91½	91½	91½—3	
Wn Elec 8⅝s75	5	95⅛	95	95	+ ¼
WU Cp 10⅛s97	278	76⅞	73½	74	—2¾
WU Cp cv5¼s97	93	42½	41¼	41¼—1¼	
WnUnT 8.45s96	64	68	65½	66½—1½	
WnUnT 8.10s98	12	64¼	64⅛	64⅛— ¾	
WnUnT 7.90s97	65	64¼	62½	64¼+1¼	
WnUnTel 6⅛s87	15	60¼	58⅞	59	—1
WnUnTel 5⅛s57	26	59	56½	59	+2⅛
WnUn Tel 5s92	7	45¾	45¼	45¼—2½	
WestgCr 8⅛s91	5	75	75	75	—2
WestgCr 7.6s97	1	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛— ⅛	
WestgCr 7.2s78	16	95	94½	95	+ ½
WestgEl 8⅝s95	43	90	89	89¼+ ½	
WestgEl 5⅝s92	39	66	68	68	— ½
Weyrhsr 8.9s04	59	99¾	97¾	99⅛— ⅛	
Weyrhsr 8⅛s76	9	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛+ ⅛	
Weyrhsr 8s85	95	97⅛	95½	95⅛	
Weyern 7.65s94	2	89⅛	89¼	89¼	
Weyern 5.20s91	24	71	70½	70½—4½	
Whirl 5⅛s86	5	74	74	74	—2⅛
WhitCn cv5⅛s92	284	84	78¼	78¼—3¼	
WhitM cv5¼s93	20	51½	51¼	51¼+ ¼	
Whittkr 10s83	101	78	77	78	+1
Whittkr 9⅛s93	5	81	81	81	+8
Whitkr cv4⅛s89	55	48¼	47¼	48¼+ ½	
Wickes cv5s97	15	82	81½	81½+ ⅛	
Wickes cv5⅛s94	23	52	50	50⅛—1½	
WillRs cv5⅛s89	42	71	69	70	—1
WmsCos 11s81	251	102¼	102	102⅛— ⅛	
WmsCos 10⅛s83	155	101¼	101½	101⅛+ ⅛	
WiscTel 8s4	23	86½	86	86½— ⅛	
WiscTel 7⅛s07	10	79	79	79	
Wilco cv5⅛s93	15	67⅞	61¼	61¼+ ¼	
Woolwrth 9s99	40	91	90	91	
Woolwth 7⅛s96	17	78	77½	77½	
Womet cv5¼s94	50	80½	79¼	80	— ½
Wyly cv7¼s95	282	32¼	29	31	— ¾
Xerox 8.3s82	152	97¼	97½	97⅛— ⅛	
Xerox cv6s95	633	95½	91¼	92	—2½
YngSh 10⅛s2000	22	94	94	94	
Zapata cv4⅝s88	63	67	63	67	
Zapat cv4⅝s93	69	67¼	62½	67¼	
Zapat cv4⅝s88C	25	67	64½	67	— ⅞
Zayre Cp 8s95	3	63	63	63	
Zayre cv5⅛s94	52	44½	43	43	
Zurn cv5⅛s94	21	66	65	65	

Foreign Bonds

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
Austral 8⅛s83	16	99⅛	98⅛	99⅛+ ⅛	
Austral 8.45s80	15	99	98	99	+1¼
Austral 6⅛s77	6	95	95	95	—2
Austral 6⅛s82	1	92	92	92	+2½
Austral 5⅛s79	7	95	95	95	
Aust 5⅛s82 Jul	2	97	97	97	+7
Austral 5⅛s85	1	84	84	84	
Brazil 8⅛s87	10	87	87	87	+ ½
CelsseN 9⅛s80	14	100½	100	100½+ ¼	
Caldas 3s78	2	87	87	87	
ColombR 8⅛s88	8	93	90¼	90¼—2¾	
CopenC 5⅛s78	4	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛+ ⅛	
CopenT 5⅛s73	5	94½	94½	94½—4½	
Cuba 4⅛s77f	21	23	22	22	—1
Eurofima 9s92	5	100½	100⅛	100½+1½	
EuropC 8⅛s79	40	99⅛	99½	99½— ⅛	
Finland 6⅛s80	20	92¼	92¼	92¼	
Germany 5s80	1	88⅛	83⅛	88⅛+ ¼	
Ital C Con 3s77	6	97½	95½	96½—1	
ItalPUt 3s77	9	96½	95½	96½	
JapanDv 8⅛s80	25	97½	97	97	— ½
Japan Dv 6s78	5	95	95	95	+ ⅛
Mexico 10s80	83	101½	100½	100¾— ¼	
Mexico 7⅛s81	4	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛+ ⅛	
Mexico 6⅛s79	6	87¼	87¼	87¼—5¼	
Nippn TT 6s76	2	97	97	97	
Oslo 5⅛s73	2	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	
Pol as4⅛s68f	2	30	30	30	
SocNChF 9⅛s80	24	100½	100¼	100¼+ ¼	
SoEurP 5⅛s82	5	86	86	86	

Market Averages

Week Ended Aug. 22, 1975

	High	Low	Last	Change
Dow Jones				
20 Indus.	822.73	791.69	804.76	—26.83
20 Trans.	158.60	153.39	154.58	— 3.65
15 Utils.	78.09	76.18	76.43	— 1.25
65 Comb.	246.42	239.08	242.87	— 5.63
Standard & Poor's				
500 Stocks	86.20	83.07	84.28	— 2.03

International Bonds

(A weekly list of non-dollar denominated issues.)

Units of Account

DM Basis

S. Africa 8⅛-82	96	92½
Australia 8-86	101	102½
Cassa Mezzogiorno 5½-78	92½	94
Cavado 7-80	89	91 Ind.
Centrest 8⅛-85	104	105½
CCA 6⅞-80	100	102
CCA 7-84	98½	101
CCA 8-86	101½	103
CECA 5⅞-86	93	94½
CFE 6⅞-86	82	84
CFE 7⅞-78	101½	103
CFE 8⅛-79	102½	104
Communautes Urb 8-86	100	101½
Credit Nat 8-86	100⅛	102
CUF 6⅛-77	93	95 Ind.
Denmark (Kingd.) 8-86	101	102½
E.S.B. (Irl.) 8⅛-86	98½	100
Escom 7-78	99	101
Escom 6⅛-86	94½	96
Escom 9⅛-80	105½	107
Fomento 5½-78	91	98 Ind.
Greater 5⅛-34	93	94½
Imatran 6-78	97	98
Manitoba 7-89	97½	99
Manitoba 9-82	105½	107
Nancy 8-86	101½	103
Norges Kommun. 7⅛-86	100	101½
North Scot 8-84	101	103½
Redernes 6-80	100	101½
Reed 6⅞-83	93	84½
Sacor 4 6⅛-77	95	97 Ind.
S.D.R. 8-86	100½	102
SNCF 7⅞-86	99½	101
Watney 7-84	92	94
A.C.O. 10-79	102½	104½
Apel 9½-85	102½	103½
Bass 7-91	69	71 Ind.
Con. City 10-79	104	105
Cop Tel 9½-88	101½	102½
G.I.S. 9⅛-82	100¼	101¼
Iceland 8½-88	93½	95
Iceland 10-94	103½	104⅛
Imatran 9⅛-85	101½	102½
St. Oil Ind 8-88	92	93
Brisa 8⅞-89	77	79 Ind.
Pechiney 8⅞-89	94½	95¼
Cofiroute 9-89	99¾	100½
Oslo 8⅞-82	96¼	97¼
Oslo 10-81 (Fl.)	103¼	104¼
Ireland 9⅛-82 (BF)	100	101
Ireland 9⅞-84 (BF)	101¼	102¾
S.D.R. 9-87	101½	103½

Deutsche Marks

(Average price)

Australia 7-72 87	91.20
Copenhagen 6⅛-87	75
Courtaulds 7⅛-87	87¼
Courtaulds 6½-87	71¼
Daimler 8-85	103
Elec Council 7⅛-86	73
ESCOM 6⅛-87	63.90
Eurofima 6⅛-87	85.55
ZIB 7⅛-83	94½
Finland 7-82	84.20
Hammersley 6¾-87	75

IAD 6⅛-87		80.60
ICI 6½-82		76
KBD 6⅛-87		81½
KLM 8⅛-85		99
New Zealand 7-87		89½
Ontario Hydro 6½-87		85
Ontario Hydro 7⅛-86		95½
Philip Morris 6⅞-87		39.90
Quebec 6½-87		85
Quebec Hydro 6½-87		84½
Saab 7⅛-86		91
Tenneco 7⅛-86		93
Worldbank 6⅛-82		89.40
Worldbank 6⅛-87		86.60

European Currency Units*

S. Africa 8-86	82	84
CECA 8-85	93½	97
E N E L 7⅛-86	82	84
Eurofima 7⅛-81	97	99
Interfrigo 7⅛-86	89	91

* For trading in DM

French Francs

Air Liquide 8⅛-81	92	93½
BASF 7⅛-87	79½	81
CNT 7½-84	85	86
EIB 7⅞-81	88	89½
Gervais 8-87	68	70
New Zeal. 7½-87	78	79½
Oslo 7½-87	75½	77
Petrol BP 7-80	82	83½
Quebec 7½-87	78	79½
Renault 7¼-87	74½	76
Rhone-Poulenc 7½-87	99	100½
Roussel 7-79	94½	95½
Ug. Kuhlmann 8-78	95½	96½
World Bank 7⅛-87	75	76½

Guilders

ABN 9½-79	104½	105½
AMRO 9½-79	104½	105½
Arbed 6⅛-80	92	92
BP 8-79	94	95
Cons Foods 8⅛-80	85¼	96¼
Eurofima 8⅛-79	93¼	94¼
EIB 8⅛-79	88	89
Govett 8½-79	96½	97½
Holl Inns 8⅛-79	92¼	93½
KLM 6-79	92¼	94¼
Ned Gas Un 9⅛-79	104	105
New Zealand 6⅛-79	95½	96½
Philips 8-79	93½	95½
Sperry 6½-79	96½	97½
St. Brands 6½-79	93½	96½

Luxembourg Francs

Asian Bank 6⅛-87	78	80
EIB 7-88	85	90
Burmah 7-86	60	62
Cons Eur 7-87	79	81
Denmark 6⅛-87	76	78
Gt Met Hot 6⅞-87	47	49
Finland 7-87	79	80
ISF 6⅛-87	61	63
Oslo 6⅛-87	77	79
Reed 6⅛-87	59	61
Slater 7⅛-87	58	60

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CINEMAS - THEATERS - RESTAURANTS - NIGHT CLUBS

WORLD FAMOUS
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Nightly at 10.30 p.m. and 0.45 a.m.
Two shows
GRAND JEU
MINIMUM PER PERSON TAX AND TIP INCLUDED
95F with 1/2 bottle champagne or 2 drinks
OR
147F Dinner suggestion and 1/2 bottle champagne or 2 drinks
DINNER-DANCE AT 8 p.m.

CALAVADOS BAL. 95-38 ELY. 27-28
JOE TURNER - LOS LATINOS
Snack Bar, Candlelight Dinners, Lunch
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MONDAY WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY

Sports

Regazzoni Helps Cause of Swiss Auto Racing

DIJON, France, Aug. 24 (AP).—Switzerland's Clay Regazzoni, in a Ferrari, today won the Swiss Grand Prix, revived at this French circuit after a 21-year absence.

Serenaded by a trio of Swiss blowing Alpine horns, Regazzoni said he hoped his victory would open the way to racing in Switzerland and more Swiss victories.

The race had to be held in France because circuit auto racing has been banned in Switzerland since 1951, following the outcry over the deaths of more than 90 spectators at the Le Mans classic in France. Today's race did not count for the world driving championship, and missing from the event were Austria's Niki Lauda, who leads the standings, and Argentine Carlos Reutemann, who is second.

Regazzoni said that until half way in the 60-lap event that ran only an hour, "I didn't see how I could win and was settling in to ensure second place."

France's Jean-Pierre Jarier, in a Shadow, had swept into the lead from the pole position and opened a big lead on Regazzoni. Then a rear drive shaft broke, Jarier's race was over, and the Swiss driver inherited a comfortable margin.

Frenchman Patrick DePailler, in a Tyrrell-Ford, came in second, eight seconds behind the Ferrari and seven seconds ahead of West Germany's Jochen Mass, in a McLaren. Reigning world champion Emerson Fittipaldi of Brazil, in the other McLaren, had clutch trouble from the start, trailed at the rear of the 16-car field and grounded to a halt after only six laps.

Brazilian Carlos Pace, in a Brabham, had a spin on the 17th lap, with cars maneuvering wildly to avoid him; he dropped back from sixth place to 10th, but fought his way back to finish sixth.

Sweden's Ronnie Peterson brought the old Lotus 72 home in fourth spot and John Watson, in the barely competitive Surtees, finished fifth.

Britain's James Hunt, in the new Hesketh, was never competitive but said the race and trials "taught us more in two days than a week's private testing."

More Sports News On Page 11

WFL Hawaiians Win on Sub's Passing

HONOLULU, Aug. 24 (UPI).—Sonny Sixkiller came off the bench and passed for three touchdowns to lead the Hawaiians to a 23-17 victory over the Chicago Winds in a World Football League game last night.

With Chicago holding a 17-3 lead late in the second quarter, Sixkiller went in and took the Hawaiians 65 yards to score and cut the Winds' lead to 17-10 at halftime.

Sixkiller passed for the final three yards to Tim Delaney after completing passes of 35 and 24 yards.

R. A. Coppedge cut the Chicago lead with a 30-yard field goal in the third period, making the score 17-13.

Sixkiller then hit Dave Atkinson with a 31 yard touchdown pass to put the Hawaiians in front, 20-17, on the third play of the fourth quarter. Later in the same period, Sixkiller put the game out of reach with another 31-yard touchdown pass, again to Delaney.

Sixkiller hit on 12 of 18 passes for 186 yards. Running back Clayton Heath was the Hawaiians' leading ground gainer with 120 yards on 23 carries.

Duane Thomas, cut by the Washington Redskins last week, made spot appearances for the Hawaiians, carrying five times for 17 yards.

The Hawaiians are now 2-2 while Chicago dropped to 1-3.

In other WFL games:

In Portland, Ore., quarterback Don Horn threw three touchdown passes in leading Portland to a 33-24 victory over Shreveport. It was Portland's first victory in four starts, and the Steamer is now 2-2.

In Birmingham, Ala., Anthony Davis scored two touchdowns and Pat Haden passed for two to spark the Southern California Sun to a 35-25 triumph over the Birmingham Vulcans.

Davis scored on runs of four and one yards and Haden hit Dave Williams on a seven-yard play for first-half Sun scores. But Birmingham, aided by two late fumble recoveries, came back to take a 26-21 half-time lead when Ron Slovensky kicked two field goals in the final minute of the first half.

In Philadelphia, quaterback Bob Davis plunged over from one yard for the winning touchdown with less than two minutes to play, giving the Philadelphia Bell a 22-18 victory over Memphis and handing the Southmen their first loss this season.

In Jacksonville, Fla., fullback Alfred Haywood rushed 15 yards for a touchdown 3:21 into sudden death overtime and the Jacksonville Express defeated the San Antonio Wings, 26-19.

Euromarket

(Continued From Page 7)

cent to maturity and Nippon Seiko 9 1/4s are yielding 9.77 per cent.

It is widely assumed that the Japanese Ministry of Finance is pressuring to keep the coupon at 9 1/4 per cent, which would mean the Mitsui bonds would be sold at a steep discount of around 98 1/2 to arrive at the promised 9.6-per-cent yield. A large part of this issue is expected to be placed among the Arab banks managing the loan.

The next Japanese borrower scheduled to come to the Eurobond market is Nippon Steel. The timing will probably depend on how much of Mitsui is sold in Europe and how well placed the paper is.

Still on offer in the dollar sector is the $25-million, 5-year loan for the South African Iron & Steel Industrial Corp., carrying a 10-per-cent coupon.

Scheduled to be announced this week is the year's first publicly offered floating-rate note on behalf of a European bank. The coupon on this paper will be reset at regular intervals at an eighth of a percentage point over the London interbank offered rate (LIBOR) for six-month Eurodollars.

Institutional Appeal

In the past, floating-rate notes have appealed mostly to financial institutions rather than individuals—largely because the notes were sold when interest rates appeared to have peaked and the outlook was for a continual decrease in the adjustable coupon.

But with the interest-rate outlook as cloudy as it is now, bankers believe that individual investors will be more tempted to buy a "floater," hoping to ride up the interest-rate ladder.

Demand is reported to be very heavy for the 20-million Canadian-dollar offering for International Harvester Credit Corp. of Canada. The six-year notes are expected to carry a coupon of 10 1/4 per cent. It is widely rumored that the size of the loan will be increased or the yield will be cut below 10 1/4 per cent in light of the strong demand.

The scheduled reopening of the deutsche-mark sector of the Eurobond market was officially put back one month last week to October. However, West German bankers are not at all agreed that it is likely to reopen then.

The point of contention is focused on the Bundesbank's new willingness to authorize the sale abroad of promissory notes with a life of not less than two years. This tax-free paper is reportedly being offered with a yield of 7.13 per cent for 30-month securities, 7.4 for three years and 8 per cent for four years.

Big Investors

The issuers, the government and government agencies, are reportedly willing to adjust the size and terms to meet the desires of big investors in the Mideast and Far East.

One school of thought says these notes will keep the DM Eurobond market closed so as to channel all of the investment inflow to financing this year's public-sector deficit of more than 65 billion DM and help reduce the pressure on the domestic capital market. But other bankers insist that it is not "logical" to keep the DM Eurobond market closed when the government itself is tapping the market on such a large scale.

In any event, the month's prolongation of the shutdown helped boost prices on the secondary market by up to half a point last week.

In the syndicated bank loan market, activity is moderate but expected to pick up with the ending of the vacation season.

It was incorrectly reported here last week that the Bank of Indonesia was seeking a $100-million loan. However, a loan of this size to finance the purchase of telecommunications equipment is expected to be on offer soon.

The Iraq-Turkey Crude Oil Pipeline System is in the market for a five-year, $150-million loan, offering 1 1/2 points over LIBOR.

The Industrial & Mining Development Bank of Iran arranged a $100-million, five-year loan at 1 1/2 over LIBOR. Irano-Reading & Bates took $30 million at the same terms.

The $50-million loan for Oman reported here last week was pegged 1 3/4 over LIBOR, not 1 5/8 per cent.

Market Indicators

International Issues

(Long Term)

Aug. 20: 9.03 %; Aug. 13: 9.06%

Industrials

(Medium Term)

Aug. 20: 8.07 %; Aug. 13: 8.18 %

(Long Term)

Aug. 20: 9.15 %; Aug. 13: 9.17 %

Market Turnover

	Aug. 22	Aug. 14
Cedel:	$227.8 mil.	$140.8 mil.
Euroclear:	$334.3 mil.	$197.0 mil.

N.Y. Stock Exchange

Week Ended Aug. 22, 1975

	Sales	High	Low	Close	Chge
Citicorp	1,040,200	32¾	29½	31¼	— 1⅛
SonyCorp	904,700	11⅛	10⅛	10¼	— ⅞
AmTel&Tel	892,600	46⅞	45⅛	45¼	— 2
TexOilGas	706,100	16	13	15½	+ ½
Texacoinc	684,000	24½	23⅞	23¾	— 1½
Polaroid	630,000	35⅞	31¼	33¾	— 1½
NatSemicn	576,300	38	32	33⅞	— 3⅞
UtahInt	493,300	61⅛	49¼	54	— 7¼
GenMotors	482,300	49⅞	46	47½	— 2¼
PhilipMorr	481,900	45⅞	42	44⅞	— ¾
SterlDrug	464,600	17⅞	15¼	17	— ⅛
OccidenPet	453,800	18⅛	16⅞	18⅛	+ ⅝
IntTelTel	424,100	20⅞	18⅞	19¼	— ¾
TexUtil	424,100	18¾	17	17⅞	— 1⅛
FedNatMtg	419,700	13⅞	13	13⅞	——
HewlettPck	412,500	105⅞	90½	93¾	—11½
EastKodak	372,500	94⅞	87⅝	91	— 3⅞
IntPaper	356,800	60¼	54⅞	56½	— 3⅛
Travelers	360,400	22¾	21¼	22¼	+ ½
AmFamily	352,300	8⅞	6	7⅞	— 1

Issues traded: 1,939.

Advances: 369; declines: 1,386; unchanged: 244.

New highs: 14; new lows: 86.

Volume

Last week	74,090,560 shares
Week ago	67,932,470 shares
Year ago	66,428,100 shares
1975	2,321,246,210 shares
1974	2,184,524,109 shares
1973	2,456,886,470 shares

American Exchange

Week Ended Aug. 22, 1975

	Sales	High	Low	Close	Chge
SyntexCorp	520,600	32⅛	28⅛	30⅞	—1⅞
Carnation	145,000	73⅞	71¼	73½	+ ⅞
ResearchCtl	135,700	15¼	13¼	15⅛	—2⅞
HoustOilM	122,700	33½	31½	32½	— ⅞
WestatesP	103,000	10⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅞
AustralOil	96,300	16¼	16	16⅞	— ⅛
CSPFilter	69,000	11⅛	10¼	11	— ¼
NatPatent	78,200	11⅞	9⅞	11⅞	+ ⅞
GtLChem	73,000	22⅞	20¾	22	+ ⅞
LoewsThwt	71,300	6¼	5	5⅞	— ¾

Volume: 7,939,955 shares.

Year to date: 395,184,225 shares.

Issues traded in: 1,198.

Advances: 214; declines: 736; unchanged: 249.

New highs: 15; new lows: 44.

Bank Stock Quotations

(Closing prices of the week's trading.)

	Bid	Asked
Bankamerica	40	40⅞
Baystate Corporation	23¾	24½
Cleveland Trust Cp.	36½	37½
Detroit Bank Corporation	41¾	42¾
Fidelcor, Inc.	22½	23½
First Md. Bncp.	16¼	17½
First Nat. Cinn.	24⅞	25½
Girard Corporation	35½	36½
Harris Bank Cp. Chic.	26¼	28
Ind. Val. Bank & Trust Phil	21⅛	22½
Lincoln First Banks	10	10¾
Mellon Nat. Bank Pitts.	43½	44¼
Nat. City Corporation	28¾	29
New England Merch. Boston	13¾	14½
Philadelphia Nat. Corp.	26½	27
Pitts. Nat. Corporation	27¼	28
Prov. Nat. Corporation	20	22
Secur. Pac. Corporation	16¾	17⅛
Shawmut Ass. Boston	30½	32
Sta. Str. Bank Boston	24	25
U.S. Trust New York	20½	21½
Unit. Va. Bankshares	15⅛	16⅛
Virginia Nat. Bnksh.	15½	16½

Treasury Bills

	Bid	Ask.	Yld.
Aug. 26, 1975	6.42	5.80	—
Aug. 28	6.38	5.74	5.82
Sep. 4	6.12	5.64	5.73
Sep. 11	6.11	5.63	5.72
Sep. 18	6.07	5.63	5.73
Sep. 23	6.08	5.64	5.74
Sep. 25	6.12	5.60	5.78
Oct. 2	6.18	5.84	5.96
Oct. 9	6.21	5.90	6.02
Oct. 16	6.27	6.01	6.13
Oct. 21	6.31	6.03	6.17
Oct. 12	6.26	6.16	6.31
Oct. 30	6.38	6.22	6.36
Nov. 6	6.34	6.22	6.40
Nov. 13	6.45	6.33	6.61
Nov. 15	6.47	6.33	6.51
Nov. 20	6.46	6.40	6.59
Nov. 28	6.52	6.37	6.57
Dec. 4	6.57	6.41	6.62
Dec. 11	6.58	6.42	6.64
Dec. 16	6.58	6.40	6.62
Dec. 18	6.57	6.39	6.61
Dec. 26	6.57	6.41	6.64
Jan. 2, 1976	6.78	6.62	6.86
Jan. 8	6.82	6.66	6.93
Jan. 13	6.86	6.70	6.98
Jan. 15	6.92	6.74	7.02
Jan. 22	6.95	6.77	7.06
Jan. 29	6.97	6.81	7.12
Jan. 31	7.04	6.80	7.21
Feb. 5	7.01	6.89	7.21
Feb. 10	7.01	6.87	7.20
Feb. 13	7.00	6.90	7.22
Feb. 19	6.99	6.91	7.25
Mar. 9	7.08	6.92	7.29
Apr. 6	7.14	6.96	7.35
May 4	6.19	7.01	7.42
June 1	7.22	7.06	7.50
June 29	7.24	7.06	7.55
July 27	7.24	7.12	7.62

When in Washington, DC for the Bicentennial Celebration meet me at
Blackie's House of Beef
22nd & M Streets, NW
OUR 30th YEAR

Dutch Cyclists Win Two Golds At Championship

LIEGE, Belgium, Aug. 24 (UPI).—Roy Schuiten of the Netherlands became the first world champion to successfully defend his title at the world cycling championships when he won the men's professional pursuit from Knut Knudsen of Norway yesterday.

Schuiten started slowly and after four laps trailed the Norwegian by 1.12 seconds. But then he quickened the pace and within two laps had built a lead of 1.77 seconds.

The bronze medal went to Dirk Baert of Belgium, who beat Giacomo Bazzan of Italy by 2.26 seconds for the five kilometers.

Earlier, the Netherlands won another gold when Gaby Minneboo snapped a four-year West German winning streak by taking the amateur motor-paced title. Miguel Espinos of Spain was second.

On Friday night, Frenchman Daniel Morelon, 31, raced to a seventh world amateur sprint title. Morelon, who has been in eight finals since 1964 and lost only one, came back after losing the first leg of this final to defeat Italian Girgio Rossi, 27, with two superb displays of sprinting.

Benedict Kocot and Janusz Kotlinski of Poland won the gold medal in the amateur tandems today. Vladimir Vackar and Miroslav Vymazal of Czechoslovakia, the reigning champions, took the silver. The bronze went to Russians Anatoly Jablunowski and Sergei Komelkov.

Dutch girl Cornelia Van Oosten Hage won the women's 3,000-meter pursuit championship, beating American Mary Jane Reoch, in the final.

NFL Exhibitions

BUFFALO, Aug. 24 (UPI).—Second-year quarterback Gary Marangi, in his first National Football League starting assignment, tossed a 45-yard touchdown pass and O.J. Simpson returned to last season's form to lead the Buffalo Bills to a 31-24 exhibition victory over the Los Angeles Rams last night.

Marangi, who saw only limited action behind Joe Ferguson last season, hit Ahmad Rashad for a 45-yard touchdown at 3:06 of the first quarter to give the Bills a lead they never relinquished.

Simpson, who gained 74 yards in 16 carries, dove in from the one at 12:51 of the first quarter to put Buffalo ahead, 14-7, and Jim Braxton scored two second-half touchdowns—from the two at 4:11 of the third quarter and another from the three early in the final quarter.

But it was Simpson who set up Braxton's second touchdown and the winning points when he made several long gains in a drive that started on the Buffalo 29, including an 18-yard dash to the three.

In other NFL exhibitions:

Colts Trade Tackle

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (WP).—The Baltimore Colts have traded offensive tackle Dennis Nelson to the Washington Redskins for undisclosed future draft choices. Nelson, 29, is a six-year pro. He started the last 28 regular games for Baltimore. He was a third-round draft choice in 1969 from Illinois State.

TO ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS ON TRANSGLOBAL FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED

TAKE NOTICE that by order of the Supreme Court of Ontario, dated the 30th day of July, 1975, all persons, except shareholders, having legal claims of any nature whatsoever against Transglobal Financial Services Limited should submit to The Clarkson Company Limited on or before the 30th day of September, 1975, a statement of their claim against Transglobal Financial Services Limited.

Such statement should contain:
(a) The full and correct name of the claimant and the place of residence or place of carrying on business of the claimant; and
(b) A brief statement of the nature of the claim and of the relief to which the claimant claims to have been entitled as against Transglobal Financial Services Limited on or before the 30th day of July, 1973, together with a concise statement of the material facts upon which the claimant relies, but not the evidence by which they are to be proved; and
(c) either:
(I) an address in Toronto where service of documents may be effected, or
(II) a mailing address to which documents may be sent by mail.

All such claims shall be directed to:
The Clarkson Company Limited,
C/O, Gardiner, Roberts,
120 Adelaide Street West,
Toronto, Ontario.
M5H 1T8.
Its Solicitors herein.

Please note: This notice applies only to those having claims against Transglobal Financial Services Limited and not to those having claims against other funds, companies and persons forming part of the group of companies known as investors overseas services.

EMPRESA NACIONAL DE ENERGIA ELECTRICA (ENEE)
HONDURAS, CENTRAL AMERICA

The Empresa Nacional de Energia Electrica (ENEE) invites proposals for designing and furnishing seven (7) 120-kV lightning arresters and/or five (5) 138-kV coupling capacitor potential devices for the Lake Yojoa-Rio Lindo Hydroelectric Project Expansion.

The ENEE has received a loan from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development in various currencies toward the cost of this project, and it is intended that proceeds of this loan will be applied to payments under the contract for which this invitation to bid is issued. Payment for internal costs will be made from funds of the ENEE.

Bids will only be considered from firms who regularly manufacture and have designed, manufactured, and had in satisfactory commercial operation for a period of not less than 5 years prior to submission of the bid equipment of the type and rating specified. Bidders must submit evidence of these requirements with their bid.

Contract Documents 750-10, Lightning Arresters and Coupling Capacitor Potential Devices, are expected to be ready for issue in August 1975, and will be available to prospective bidders from the Harza Engineering Company, 150 South Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60606, upon payment of U.S. $50. Such payment shall be made to the order of the ENEE, which payment may be made in the equivalent amount of the currency of the country of the Bidder by certified check, cashier's check, or bank draft, and will not be refundable.

The bid opening is scheduled for November 3, 1975.

In issuing this notice the ENEE does not bind itself to issue the Contract Documents.

CROSSWORD

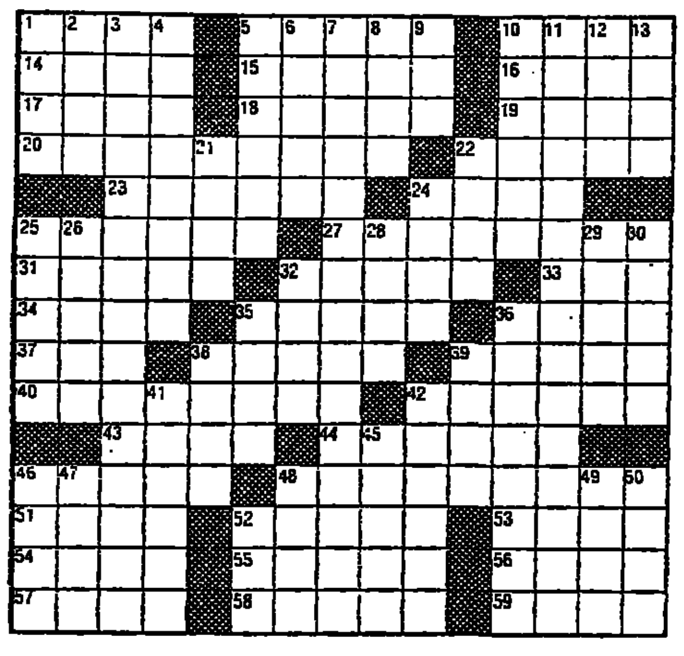
By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 State: Abbr.
5 Holiday times
10 Political fruit
14 Arthritis drug
15 Growing out
16 River of France
17 Clothing, in Spain
18 Mr. Doubleday
19 Trim, in Scotland
20 Lawn-keeper's bane
22 Button material
23 African river
24 Simpleminded one
25 Speaks off the cuff
27 Settled state
31 Gets under control
32 Jibe
33 Aviation org.
34 Eastern ruler
35 Frosted
36 In a —— (agitated)
37 Between K and O
38 Page number
39 Reporter's query
40 River in Maine
42 Attractive girls
43 Highway sign
44 More intimate
46 Cup, in Paris
48 Clear-cut, as a photo
51 God of love
52 Hard roll
53 Existence
54 Memo
55 Galahad's quest
56 Card game
57 Word with by or East
58 Medicnal plant
59 Sailors

DOWN

1 Chagall
2 Acidity
3 Capital city
4 More ragged
5 Aspires
6 Empty a sack
7 Capital city
8 Seasons in Arles
9 Indian weight
10 Spanish dwelling
11 Capital city
12 Addict
13 Ancient Persian
21 Gossips
22 Alaskan port
24 Scott
25 Have —— with (converse)
26 Mild oath of old
28 Mountain: Prefix
29 French Revolution song
30 English theater family
32 Wing, in France
35 Commits a holdup
36 Most steep
38 Entertain
39 Tory's opponent
41 Late Cairo leader
42 —— rat (suspect)
45 —— a million
46 State: Abbr.
47 Indonesian island group
48 Bus-rider's need
49 Munich's river
50 N. Y. five
52 Sacks: Abbr.



WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	26	79	Fair	MADRID	25	77	Fair
AMSTERDAM	18	64	Cloudy	MILAN	19	66	Rain
ANKARA	27	81	Cloudy	MONTREAL	21	70	Overcast
ATHENS	25	77	Rain	MOSCOW	25	77	Fair
BEIRUT	28	82	Cloudy	MUNICH	12	54	Rain
BELGRADE	28	82	Cloudy	NEW YORK	21	71	Sunny
BERLIN	20	68	Cloudy	NICE	24	75	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	16	61	Cloudy	OSLO	20	68	Rain
BUDAPEST	26	79	Cloudy	PARIS	21	70	Cloudy
CAIRO	—	—	—	PRAGUE	14	57	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	25	77	Fair	ROME	19	66	Rain
COPENHAGEN	17	63	Cloudy	SOFIA	23	73	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	26	79	Fair	STOCKHOLM	20	68	Cloudy
DUBLIN	16	61	Rain	TEHRAN	—	—	—
EDINBURGH	18	64	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	29	84	Fair
FLORENCE	25	77	Cloudy	TUNIS	24	75	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	17	63	Cloudy	VENICE	29	84	Rain
GENEVA	16	61	Cloudy	VIENNA	23	73	Cloudy
HELSINKI	16	61	Cloudy	WARSAW	21	70	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	28	82	Fair	WASHINGTON	27	81	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	25	77	Fair	ZURICH	12	53	Rain
LISBON	28	82	Fair				
LONDON	18	64	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES	19	67	Hazy				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

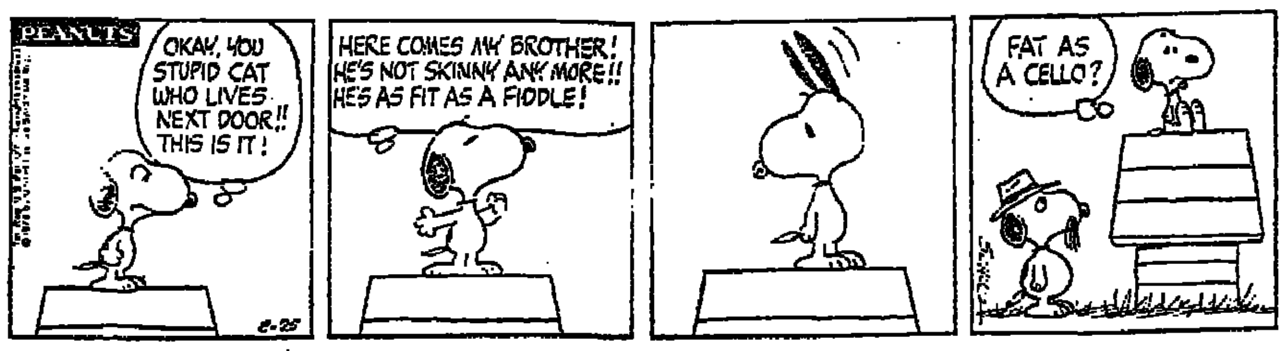
Mutual Funds

Closing Prices Aug. 15, 1975

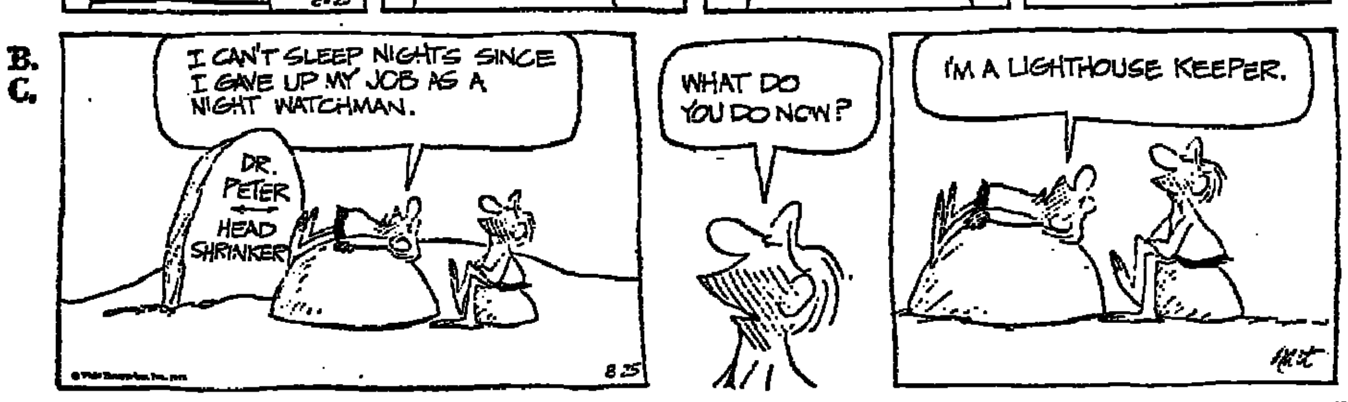
NEW YORK (AP) —The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (net asset value) or bought (value plus sales charge) Friday.

	Bid	Asked
AGE Fnd	3.98	4.06
Adm Grt	3.37	
Adm Inc	3.14	
Adm Ins	6.19	
Advisrs	3.34	3.65
Aetna F	6.47	7.07
Aetna Shr	11.44	12.50
Afuture F	7.26	N.L.
AllAm Fd	.37	
Allstate	8.63	9.28
Alpha	8.94	N.L.
Am Birth	10.00	10.99
Am Eqity	4.13	4.53
American Funds:		
Am Bal	6.64	7.26
Amcp	4.10	4.48
Am Inc	7.48	8.17
A Mutl	7.44	8.13
A Specl	5.23	5.72
Bond F	13.83	15.11
Cap Fd	5.47	5.98
Grwth	3.78	4.13
Incom	12.39	13.54
ICA	11.43	12.49
N Pers	14.07	15.38
Stk Fd	6.05	6.61
Wa Mut	10.87	11.88
Am Grth	4.17	4.56
Am Insln	4.03	4.40
Am Invs	4.20	N.L.
AmN Gth	2.04	2.23
Anchor Group:		
Daily	1.00	N.L.
Grwth	5.99	6.56
Incme	6.14	6.73
Resrv	10.06	11.05
Specm	3.96	4.36
Fd Inv	5.97	6.54
Wash N	8.80	9.64
Audax Fd	6.45	7.05
A-c Houghton:		
Fnd A	4.16	4.52
Fnd B	6.38	6.93
Stock	5.41	5.91
BLC Grth	8.70	9.51
Babson	8.94	N.L.
Bayrk Fd	5.07	
Bayrk Gr	4.16	
Beacn Hil	7.53	N.L.
Beacn In	8.49	N.L.
Berger Group:		
Flemg	6.72	
100 Fd	6.47	N.L.
101 Fd	6.83	N.L.
Berk Cap	6.20	6.78
Bondstk	3.81	4.16
Bost Fdn	8.28	9.05
Brwn Fd	2.88	2.97
Calvin Bullock:		
Bullck	10.78	11.78
Candn	8.73	9.54
Divid	2.74	2.99
NatW S	8.51	9.30
NY Vnt	9.05	9.89
CG Fund	8.39	9.07
CG Incm	7.63	8.22
Cap Pres	94.24	N.L.
Centry Sh	8.57	9.37
Chall Inv	8.20	8.96
Channing Funds:		
Amer	1.04	1.14
Balan	8.20	8.96
Bond	7.89	8.62
Eq Grt	5.75	6.28
Fd Am	5.65	6.17
Grwth	3.78	4.13
Incom	5.79	6.33
Prov	3.23	3.52
Specl	1.37	1.50
Vent	7.28	7.96
Chart Fd	9.94	10.86
Chase Gr Bos:		
Fund	6.16	6.73
Frt Cap	3.59	3.92
Shrh'd	6.23	6.81
Specl	4.91	5.34
Chemicl	7.60	8.31
CNA Mgemt Fds:		
Knic F	5.09	5.58
Knic G	5.16	5.65
Liby Fd	3.67	4.01
Man Fd	2.55	2.79
Schust	5.67	6.20
Colonial:		
Cnvrt	7.99	8.73
Equty	2.27	2.48
Fund	8.71	9.52
Grwth	4.55	4.97
Incom	7.99	8.73
Vent	2.05	2.24
Colu Grth	11.41	N.L.
Cwlth AB	.86	.93
Cwlth C	1.26	1.36
Comp Gr	4.71	5.15
Comp Ca	3.82	
Comp Bd	7.66	8.21
Comp Fd	7.10	7.72
Concord	8.03	N.L.
Cons Inv	8.90	9.60
Constel G	4.90	N.L.
Cont Mut	5.83	N.L.
Ctry Cap	10.18	11.07
Davge Fd	5.65	N.L.
deVegh	27.61	N.L.
Delaware Group:		
Decat	9.00	9.84
Delaw	8.61	9.41
Delta	3.79	4.14
Dir Cap	3.50	3.84
Dodg Cox	13.27	N.L.
Drex Bur	8.21	N.L.
Dreyfus Grp:		
Dreyf	9.79	10.73
Equit	3.68	3.94
Levge	12.70	13.92
Liqu As	9.98	N.L.
Spl Inc	6.32	
Third C	9.99	10.95
E&E Fd	2.71	N.L.
Eagle Gr	7.03	7.68
Eaton&Howard:		
Balan	7.64	8.35
Grwth	7.93	8.67
Incom	5.21	5.69
Specl	5.09	5.56
Stock	8.31	9.08
EDIE Spl	15.36	N.L.
Egret Fd	9.66	10.50
Elfun Tr	12.22	
Energy	11.72	N.L.
Fairfld	7.24	7.91
Farm Bu	7.23	N.L.
Federated Funds:		
Am Ldr	7.94	8.06
Empir	16.96	
Four E	15.76	
Fidelity Group:		
Bond	7.90	8.63
Capit	7.75	8.47
Contfd	9.56	N.L.
Conv	6.79	
Daily I	1.00	N.L.
Dstny	6.78	
Eqt Inc	10.58	N.L.
Essex	6.98	
Fidel	13.06	14.27
Puritn	8.66	9.46
Salem	3.51	3.84
Trend	18.13	19.81
Financial Prog:		
Dyna	3.74	N.L.
Indust	3.49	N.L.
Incom	5.95	N.L.
FstFd Va	10.27	11.22
Fst Investors:		
Disco	4.22	4.62
Grwth	5.90	6.47
Incom	7.08	7.76
Stock	6.32	6.93
Fst Mlt A	7.26	N.L.
Forty Fr	9.41	N.L.
Fnd Gth	3.44	3.76
Founders Group:		
Grwth	4.26	4.66
Incom	9.98	10.91
Mutal	7.81	8.54
Specl	7.90	8.63
Foursq	6.95	N.L.
Franklin Group:		
DNTC	5.54	6.07
Grwth	5.18	5.66
Utils	3.56	3.90
Incom	1.58	1.73
US Gov	9.28	10.17
Capit	5.08	5.57
Equit	2.96	3.24
Frkln Lfe	8.57	9.37
FdF Dop	7.48	N.L.
Fund Inc Grp:		
Comm	7.49	8.19
Impac	6.11	6.68
Ind Trd	9.30	10.16
Pilot	7.12	7.78
GE S& S	24.24	
Gen Sec	6.72	N.L.
Grth Ind	15.21	N.L.
Guard M	22.04	N.L.
Hamilton:		
F HDA	3.67	3.95
Grwth	5.28	5.77
Incom	6.49	7.09
Hart Gth	8.71	N.L.
Hart Lev	8.12	N.L.
Harvest	8.88	N.L.
Heritge	1.03	
Hor Man	14.60	16.00
ISI Group:		
Grwth	4.53	4.95
Incom	3.72	4.07
Trus sh	11.83	12.93
Trus un	3.19	
Imp Cap	7.08	7.74
Imp Gth	6.02	6.57
Inc Bost	5.24	
Industry	2.39	
INTGN	7.59	8.21
Inl Invst	15.33	16.60
Inver Gth	6.77	N.L.
Inv Indic	1.70	N.L.
Inves Bos	9.05	9.69
Inv Counsel:		
Capm	7.33	8.03
Capit S	4.35	4.77
Investors Group:		
IDS Bd	5.37	5.57
IDS Grt	4.47	
IDS ndl	4.14	4.50
Muti	7.79	8.47
Prog	2.79	3.03
Stock	15.76	17.13
Select	8.52	9.17
Var Pv	5.30	5.30
Inv Rech	4.94	5.40
Istel	20.82	21.46
Ivy	5.62	N.L.
JP GrthF	8.03	8.73
Janus F	14.03	N.L.
John Hancock:		
Bond	17.58	19.11
Grwth	5.45	5.92
Signat	7.12	7.74
Johnstn	18.20	N.L.
Keystone Funds:		
Apollo	3.48	3.81
Cus B1	16.64	17.41
Cus B2	17.22	18.87
Cus B4	7.27	7.97
Cus K1	6.39	7.01
Cus K2	4.71	5.16
Cus S1	16.45	18.02
Cus S2	7.90	8.66
Cus S3	6.72	7.36
Cus S4	2.75	3.02
Polar	2.85	3.11
Land Gth	6.27	6.85
LD EdieC	12.33	13.19
LD EdiR	1.00	1.01
Lexington Grp:		
Cp Ldr	12.47	13.75
Lex Gr	5.58	6.10
Lex Inc	9.92	10.84
Lex Rh	12.32	13.46
Life Ins	5.10	5.57
Lincoln Natl:		
Linc Ca	5.19	5.67
Sel Am	6.01	N.L.
Sel Opp	8.03	N.L.
Sel Spl	12.10	N.L.
Loomis Sayles:		
Capit	9.24	N.L.
Mut	11.86	N.L.
Lord Abbett:		
Affiltd	6.63	7.15
A Bus	2.73	2.95
Bnd Db	9.19	10.04
Lutheran Bro:		
Fund	9.06	9.92
Incom	8.30	9.07
US Gov	9.69	9.88
Massachusett Co.		
Freed	6.43	7.05
Indeo	6.39	7.00
Mass	9.23	10.12
Mass Financl:		
MIT	9.38	10.11
MIG	8.79	9.48
MID	11.59	12.50
MFD	10.36	11.17
MCD	10.40	11.21
MFB	14.41	15.54
Mates	1.35	N.L.
Mathers	8.81	N.L.
Mid AM	4.19	4.58
Mon Mkt	1.00	N.L.
MONY F	8.56	9.36
MSB Fd	12.40	N.L.
Mut Ben	7.96	8.70
MIF Fd	7.03	7.60
MIF Gth	3.16	3.42
Mutual of Omaha:		
Amer	11.15	11.32
Grwth	3.85	4.18
Incom	7.63	8.29
Mut Shrs	19.60	N.L.
Mut Trst	1.69	N.L.
NEA Mut	7.27	
Natl Ind	8.38	N.L.
Nat Secur Ser:		
Balan	7.38	8.07
Bond	4.08	4.46
Divid	3.07	3.36
Grwth	4.86	5.31
Pf Stk	5.26	5.75
Incom	4.31	4.71
Stock	6.21	6.79
NE Life Fund:		
Equit	13.49	14.66
Grwth	7.67	8.34
Incom	13.01	14.14
Side	12.43	13.51
Neuw Fd	7.23	N.L.
New Wld	9.82	10.73
Newton	9.90	10.81
Nichls Fd	11.15	N.L.
Noreast	13.24	N.L.
Omega	6.95	7.07
One WmS	12.98	N.L.
Oppenheimer Fd:		
Oppen	5.61	6.13
Incom	6.93	7.57
Opc Mo	1.00	
AIM	7.62	8.33
Time	4.85	5.30
OTC Sec	9.77	10.62
Param M	6.20	6.89
Partner	7.04	N.L.
Paul Rvr	4.89	5.39
Penn Sq	6.57	N.L.
Penn Mu	2.12	N.L.
Phila	6.04	6.60
Phoe Cap	7.14	7.80
Pilgrum Grp.		
Pilg FS	10.95	11.44
Pilg Fd	6.27	6.85
Mag C	2.65	N.L.
Mag In	7.59	8.30
Pine St	9.26	N.L.
Pioneer Fund:		
Fund	10.86	11.97
II	9.64	10.54
Plan Inv	9.69	10.53
Plgrth	9.22	10.25
Plifred	5.85	6.39
Price Funds:		
Grwth	9.49	N.L.
Incom	9.32	N.L.
N Era	10.16	N.L.
N Hor	4.32	N.L.
Pro Fund	5.20	N.L.
Pru SIP	8.11	8.87
Putnam Funds:		
Conv	9.34	10.21
Equit	8.12	8.87
Georg	11.41	12.47
Grwth	8.84	9.66
Incom	6.90	7.54
Invest	6.77	7.40
Vista	8.54	9.33
Voyag	9.33	10.20
Reserve	1.00	N.L.
Revere	4.31	4.71
Safec Eqt	6.97	7.62
Safec Gth	5.37	5.87
Scudder Funds:		
Int Inv	11.99	N.L.
Specl	18.93	N.L.
Balan	12.57	N.L.
Com St	7.86	N.L.
Man Rs	10.00	N.L.
Security Funds:		
Equty	2.99	3.28
Invest	5.58	6.12
Ultra	6.11	6.70
Sent Gth	7.75	8.42
Sentry F	10.88	11.83
Shareholders Gp:		
Cmstk	4.01	4.38
Entrp	4.66	5.09
Flet Fd	3.92	4.28
Harbr	6.98	7.63
Legal	5.69	6.22
Pace	7.03	7.68
Shearson Funds:		
Appre	14.51	15.86
Incom	15.39	16.81
Invest	7.65	8.36
Sherm D	14.04	N.L.
Sigma Funds:		
Capit	6.16	6.73
Invest	8.45	9.23
Trust	6.69	7.31
Vent	7.50	8.20
SB Eqty	8.54	N.L.
SB I&Gr	8.93	N.L.
SoGen Int	9.92	10.29
Sw Invs	6.12	6.62
Swln Gt	4.16	4.50
Sover Inv	9.85	10.77
Spectra F	3.61	N.L.
S&P IntD	5.15	N.L.
State BondGr:		
Com F	3.61	3.95
Div Fd	4.07	4.45
Prog F	3.44	3.76
StFrm Gt	4.30	N.L.
S Frm In	7.77	N.L.
State St	35.91	36.40
Steadman Funds:		
Am Ind	2.34	N.L.
Asso F	.94	N.L.
Invest	1.02	N.L.
Ocean	6.14	N.L.
Stein Roe Fds:		
Balan	15.84	N.L.
Cap O	7.03	N.L.
Stock	10.97	N.L.
Supervisd Inv:		
Grwth	5.51	6.02
Incom	7.61	8.32
Kemp	10.06	10.70
Sumit	7.58	8.28
Tech	5.98	6.54
Survey F	7.90	8.63
Temp Gt	7.94	8.70
Temp Inv	1.00	N.L.
Trns Cap	6.74	7.33
Trav Eq	8.82	9.67
Tudr Hed	10.50	N.L.
TwnC Gt	2.41	N.L.
TwnC Inc	4.18	N.L.
USAA Gt	7.21	N.L.
US GovSe	9.19	9.33
USLIFE Funds:		
Apex	3.30	3.61
Balan	6.80	7.44
ComSt	10.12	11.07
Unif Mul	6.63	7.25
Unifund	7.21	7.88
Union Svc Grp:		
Broad	10.63	11.62
Nat Inv	5.70	6.23
U Cap	8.37	9.15
Union	10.89	11.80
United Funds:		
Accm	5.38	5.90
Bond	6.50	7.12
Con Gr	7.85	8.60
Con Inc	7.68	8.42
Incom	9.27	10.27
Seren	5.27	5.79
Vans	4.40	4.82
Unit Svcs	2.77	N.L.
Value Line Fd:		
Val Li	5.01	5.48
Incom	3.97	4.34
Lev Grt	5.62	6.14
Spl Sit	2.70	2.95
Vance Sanders:		
Invest	5.86	6.40
Comm	5.50	6.01
Specl	5.73	6.26
Vand Gth	3.24	N.L.
Vand Inc	2.49	N.L.
Vanguard Group:		
Expir	15.25	16.97
Ivest	6.86	7.50
Morg	9.41	10.28
Trust	8.46	9.25
Welsl	10.32	11.28
Welltn	8.79	9.61
West B	8.88	9.70
Windr	7.22	7.29
Viking	4.20	N.L.
Wall St G	5.74	5.73
Weing Eq	9.16	N.L.
West Ind	2.13	2.33
Wertl Grt	5.97	6.49
Wisc Fd	4.41	4.82
Ziegler	8.27	9.04

PEANUTS



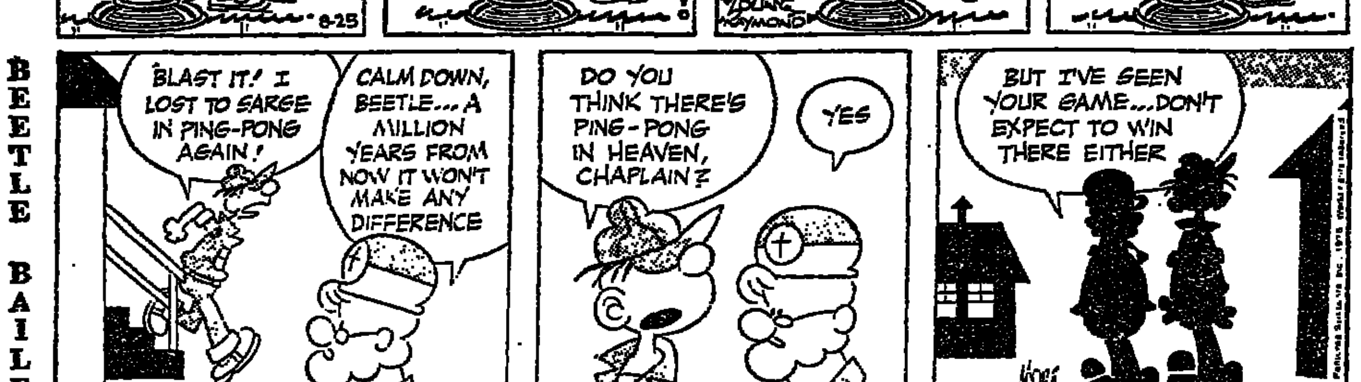
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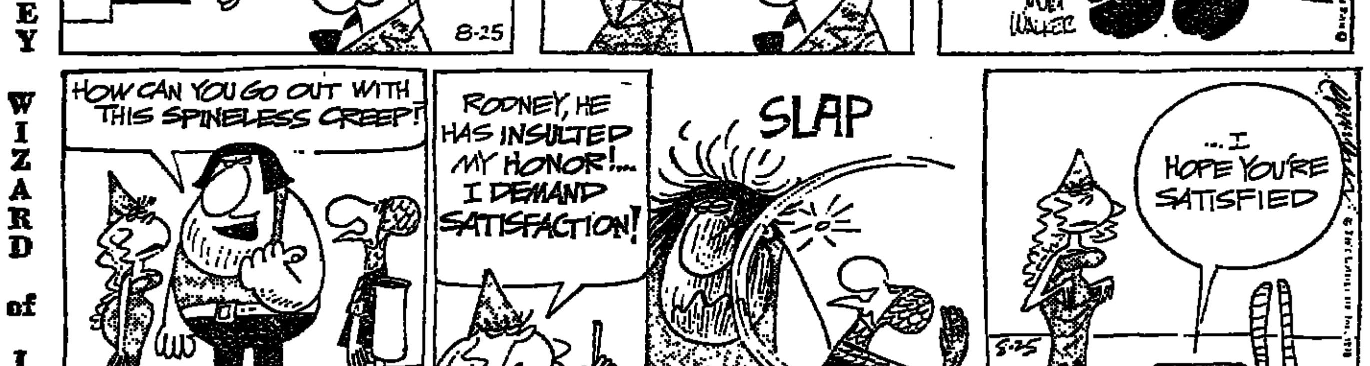
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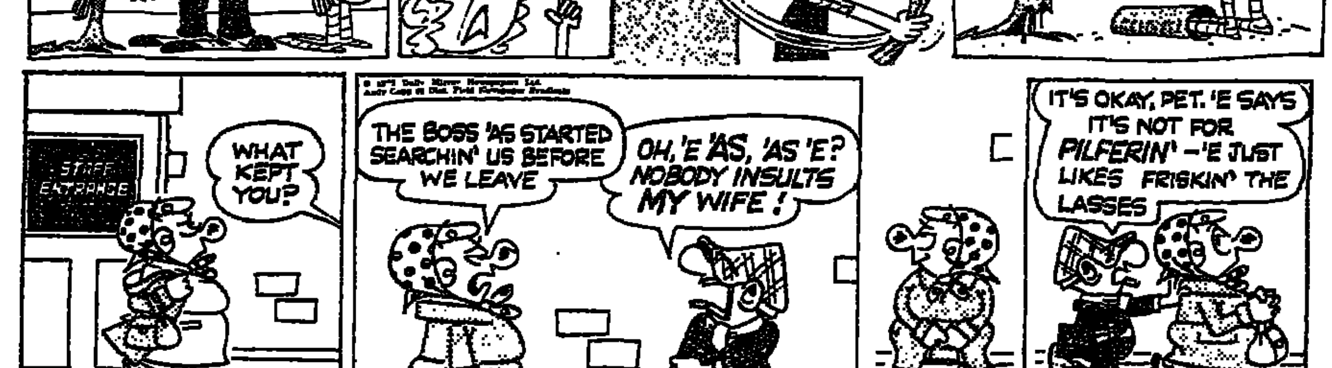
BEETLE BAILEY



WIZARD of ID



ANDY CAPP



REX MORGAN M.D.



RIP KIRBY



JUMBLE — that scrambled word game

BY HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

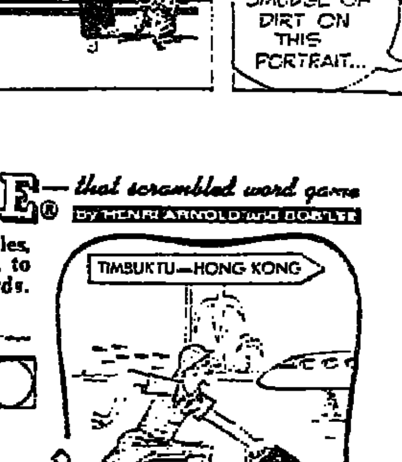
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

PHACT

HYLYS

LESUNS

SAQUEY



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: BIPED CLOAK SCRIBE VERMIN
Answer: May be sealed for secrecy—LIPS

DENNIS THE MENACE



"SHE PUTS MY STUFF IN A SEPARATE ONE BECAUSE IT HAS TO COOK LONGER."

هكذا من الأصل

BOOKS

AUGUSTUS JOHN

By Michael Holroyd. Holt, Rinehart and Winston. 676 p. Illustrated. $17.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

I like everything else in Michael Holroyd's "Augustus John" better than John himself. John simply does not seem interesting enough to sustain 676 pages of relentless examination. His stature as a painter I will leave to more qualified judges, but the man's life was a shambles. It was not even a particularly significant shambles, the kind that would illuminate his work or his world.

At his best, John was picturesque. He would have made an ideal subject for one of his own flamboyant paintings, whose theme, Mr. Holroyd says, is "the profundity of the superficial." Picturesqueness is usually a coat of paint that covers a multitude of sins, and John is no exception. His physical appearance and the surface circumstances of his life promised more than "Augustus John" delivers.

Biographers seem to gravitate toward men who are compulsive womanizers, as if this peccadillo represented a mischievous overflow of creative energy. Yet I can see nothing but anxiety in John's countless fornications. They seem more like acts of excretion than of inspiration. For all his indefatigible research, Mr. Holroyd turns up very little enrichment in these encounters. John's wife, Ida, was intelligent but her intelligence seems to have been wasted on him. Dorella, the love of his life, never comes through clearly—perhaps because there was nothing there—and she is capable of saying, seriously, things like: "We must have an aquarium in the country. We might get one in exchange for a baby or something."

When John falls in love with Alick Schepeler, Mr. Holroyd himself describes their voluminous correspondence as one of "astonishing tedium," whose boredom finally "reaches pathos." Another of John's correspondents dressed in a leopard skin and recited in public, to the accompaniment of music, a nine-page letter from him. Still another, unaccompanied by music, did a dance of jealousy in his honor.

John, we read, was a "pouncer," who called sex "the greatest joke in the world." The only moving moment in the book, as far as women are concerned, is when, at the age of 84, he stumbled into his daughter's room and ripped off her bedclothes. When she put her arms around him, John grew calmer, muttering, "Can't seem to do it now." He fathered children indiscriminately, his attitude toward them [...] flected in the fact that [...] attending the cremation of [...] of his sons, he left the [...] taining his ashes on the [...] rack in the train.

It is the same with John's [...] cessant moving about. He [...] have changed residences a [...] dred times in these pages, [...] had that childish belief [...] new place would bring new [...]

With famous people [...] verbal intercourse was [...] better than the other kind [...] his largely anonymous [...] quests." When he did talk, [...] it was generally about [...] In his later years, he devel[...] a rueful sense of the irony [...] position in English art and [...] occasionally led him to loo[...] shaft of harsh light out of [...] celebrated eyes, which Mr. [Hol]royd exquisitely describes [...] "staring out with an [...] glare, like a Flaxman horse[...]"

When his wife, Ida, died giving birth to her fifth [...] John was seized with "un[...]controllable elation." "I [...] have embraced any passerby," [he] said. The Seine looked "unbe[liev]able—fantastic—like a Ch[...] painting." Like his bore[dom] his egotism achieved a kin[d of] pathos too. Now that his [wife] was dead, he was free to be[have] as badly as he always had [...] she was alive.

The account of John's [con]tinuous and destructive dri[nking] is very much like any man te[lling] you how much liquor he con[sum]ed the night before and [...] sort of consequences it had. [...] saw himself at this stage [of his] life as "buffeted by fate," a[s he] put it, but he must have been usually blind or stupid no[t to] recognize the hand of fate a[s his] own. He was famous, pro[lific,] long lived, well-loved and [...] he chose to be. The only [com]plaint he might have [...] against "fate" was that he [was] not a better man or better pa[inter] —but this he did not do.

For all its exhaustive docum[en]tation, "Augustus John" did [not] allow me to feel that I knew [the] man himself. The book read[s as] if John was one of those pe[ople] who had only a public self, [and] utterly lacked a private one. [...] may actually have been the c[ase,] for he was careful always to [sur]round himself with a group [of] people large enough to const[itute] a public. One might say [...] he was more of a type than [an] individual, that his self wa[s of] the sort that Robert Penn W[ar]ren calls "dramaturgical."

During John's lifetime, a c[ritic] said of him that "he is too s[kill]ful for his own vision . . ." T[...] his virtuosity obtruded itself i[n] pictures that ought to have b[een] naive. To an amateur like m[e,] this statement seems both [...] and unfair. On a literary le[vel,] however, I think the judgm[ent] applies only too well to the [pic]ture drawn here by Mr. Hol[royd.]

Anatole Broyard is a b[ook] critic for The New York Ti[mes.]

Solution to Friday's Puzzle



CHESS

By Robert Byrne

The results of the 1975 United States women's championship in Milwaukee show a further progress in two tendencies that have been developing for years: the ascendance of youth to the top echelons and the wider spread of talent around the country. Nineteen-year-old Diane Savereide, the new champion with a score of 7½ points out of 10, comes from Culver City, Calif., and is the youngest winner ever. Tied for second were Ruth Herstein of Los Angeles and Ruth Orton-Haring of Fayetteville, Ark., with 6½ points each.

Since the tournament was also a zonal competition, the top two finishers qualify for the next stage of eliminations to pick a challenger for the women's world champion Nona Gaprindashvili of the Soviet Union. Miss Herstein and Mrs. Orton-Haring will play a match to break their tie, but the date and place have not yet been set.

The best score achieved by the long-established players was that of Mona Karff of New York and Greta Olsson of Los Angeles who tallied 5½ points each, enabling them to share fourth prize with the tourney's youngest entrant, 17-year-old Rachel Crotto of New York.

2 Principal Weapons

In the ninth round, Miss Saveride took a gigantic step toward her eventual victory by downing Gisela Gresser who for some years had all but dominated women's competition. Her winning weapons were superior opening play, culminating in the gain of a decisive pawn, and daredevil slithering, enabling her to weather a dangerous attack.

The most effective way of neutralizing Mrs. Gresser's 6B-QB4 against the Scheveningen Sicilian was Miss Savereide's 8 . . . N-R3 and 9 . . . N-B4, eliminating all chance for a sacrifice at Black's K3 while putting pressure on the white king pawn and holding open the option of a later . . . NxKB, should that bishop ever prove important for attack.

However, it was the routine development of 11 B-K3 that got Mrs. Gresser into trouble; instead, it was necessary and strong to play 11 P-N4, P-QR3; 12 P-N5. Miss Savereide's 13 . . . N/3xP! based on the pin 14 NxN, B-N2, cruelly exposed the error to win a pawn.

Mrs. Gresser then speculated on an attack beginning with the pawn sacrifice 16 P-B5, PxP; 17 R-B4, but, in any case 17 NxBP, BxN; 18 RxB, NxB; 19 BPxN, P-N3; 20 Q-R6, PxR; 21 B-Q4, P-B3; 22 PxP, BxP; 23 BxB, Q-B2 also would have won for Black.

Miss Savereide, displaying incredible greed, refused to part with a pawn by 20 . . . P-B5, which would have killed all White's chances and left Black a clear pawn ahead. Yet Mrs. Gresser could not get through with 22 PxP, P-N3; 23 RxRP, K-R1; 24 Q-R6, B-K4.

SAVEREIDE/BLACK



GRESSER/WHITE

Position after 23 RxKRP

SICILIAN DEFENSE

Gresser White	Savereide Black	Gresser White	Savereide Black	Gresser White	Savereide Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4	13 P-N5	N/3xP	25 QxP	P-B3
2 N-KB3	P-K3	14 NxN	B-N2	26 Q-R8ch	K-B2
3 P-Q4	PxP	15 Q-R5	BxN	27 QxPch	K-K1
4 NxP	N-KB3	16 P-B5	PxP	28 Q-N8ch	K-Q2
5 N-QB3	P-Q3	17 R-B4	NxB	29 N-K6ch	K-B1
6 B-QB4	B-K2	18 BPxN	P-Q4	30 NxR	Q-Q2
7 0-0	0-0	19 R-QB1	Q-Q2	31 Q-K6ch	K-N1
8 B-N3	N-R3	20 R-R4	P-R3	32 Q-R8ch	K-Q2
9 P-B4	N-B4	21 R-B6	B-Q3	33 Q-Q7	RxN
10 Q-B3	Q-B2	22 B-B4	BxB	34 QxQch	KxQ
11 B-K3	P-QR3	23 RxKRP	B-K6ch	35 P-N6	R-KN1
12 P-N4	P-QN4	24 K-B1	PxR	36 R-R7ch	K-Q1
				Resigns	

Savoir Gives U.S. International Trot As Bellino Is 2d

By Sam Goldaper

WESTBURY, N.Y., Aug. 24 (NYT).—Savoir redeemed himself last ght for his seventh-place finish a year ago and gave the United States fourth straight victory in the $300,000 International Trot at oosevelt Raceway.

The 4-to-5-favored 7-year-old gelding scored a half-length victory er the ever-challenging Bellino II of France, with Surge Hanover, e Canadian entry, third. It was the seventh U.S. victory in 17 ternationals.

It was the fifth straight triumph for Savoir and his eighth in starts this year. The $100,000 first prize brought his career earnings $958,997.

Delmonica Hanover, the other United States entry, who was trying a third straight International victory, broke stride at the start d finished seventh in the nine-horse field before 33,297 fans.

Del Insko drove Savoir to victory for the second straight week re as a substitute for the ailing John Chapman. Chapman, 46, o drove Delmonica Hanover to the last two International triumphs, is hospitalized with a viral infection.

Savoir, owned by Helen Buck, won the 1 1/4-mile American otting Championship for the second straight year last week in the me time as his triumph last night—2 minutes 31.2 seconds.

Something Left

"I wouldn't have wanted to go another quarter-mile with this orse," said Insko, "but we did have some gas left at the end. I never nched him. I was never worried about setting any records, just ying to win this race.

"Just like the American Trotting Championship last week, we ere in a perfect spot for the breaks. But this horse makes so many his own breaks because he can leave quickly and he doesn't have drive in front."

Savoir, starting from post position No. 5, took the lead, only to ye way to Bourbon of Italy, before the quarter, which was trotted 28 and one-fifth.

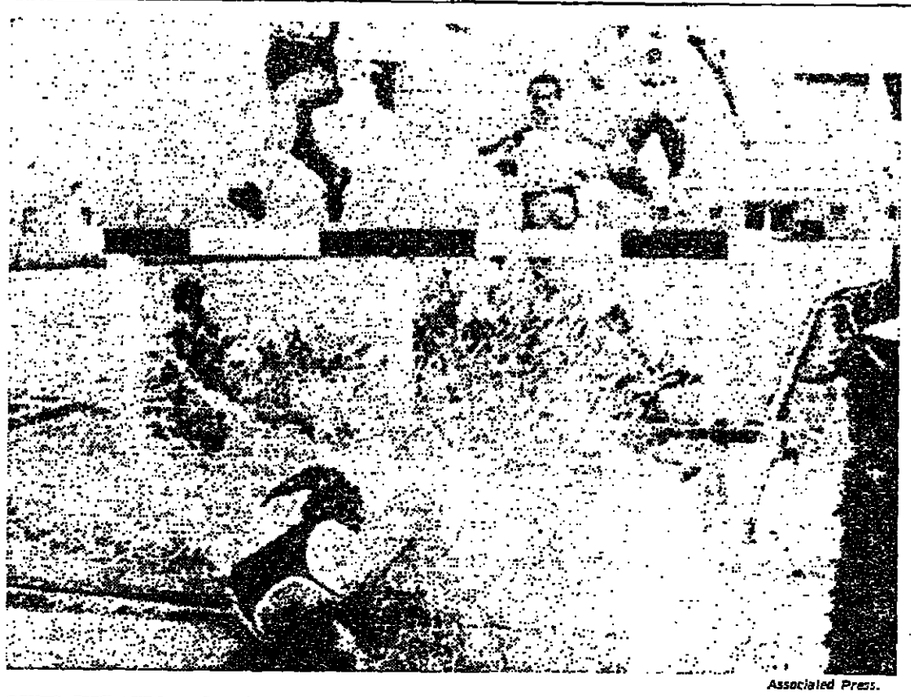
Shortly after the halfway mark, Savoir went to the front again od Bellino II, *who had been fifth at the quarter*, moved up to third n the outside, then took second at the three-quarter mark.

From there it became a two-horse race, with Bellino II, second hoice in the betting, vainly trying to narrow the gap.

The second-place finish by Bellino II earned the 8-year-old, the fdest horse in the race, $50,000 and brought his career earnings over ne $1-million mark. He was driven by Jean-René Gougeon and is wned by Maurice Macheret.

In the sixth race, Timothy T, who lost a chance at an International berth by finishing second to Savoir last Saturday in the merican Trotting Championship, trotted a 1:59 and four-fifths mile, ie fastest ever at Roosevelt Raceway. Timothy T, the 1970 Hambleonian winner, broke the 13-year-old mark of 2 minutes held by Mac Lad.

He beat Dream of Glory by seven lengths in a $30,000 trot named r Une de Mai, the French horse who won the 1969 and 1971 Interationals.



Associated Press.

OVER HIS HEAD—West Germany's Holge Bartke falls during the running of 2,000-meter steeplechase race at European junior track and field championships in Athens.

Steve Williams Equals World Record in 100-Meter Dash

WEST BERLIN, Aug. 24 (Reuters).—U.S. sprinter Steve Williams's running during a rainstorm equaled his 100-meter world record at an international track and field meet here Friday night.

Williams surged home 9.9 seconds to equal the mark he already shares with half a dozen other runners. It was a supreme performance by Williams, who had been waiting around for an hour after rain had interrupted *the meeting*.

The rain was still coming down duping the race as Williams outsped Jamaican Don Quarrie, fellow American Steve Riddick and Guyanan James Gilkes.

"It was wet but a Tartan track can sometimes be fast when it's wet, as long as there aren't any puddles," Williams said. "When you've got everyone here, you've got to be going fast to win."

Another impressive winner was Ugandan Olympic champion John Akii-Bua, gliding over the 400-meter hurdles in 49.2. U.S. rival Jim Bolding, overhauled by the Ugandan *early in the race*, finished third behind Dutchman Frank Nusse.

Early in the meet, Frenchman Guy Drut set a world record in the 110-meter hurdles with a 13-second clocking. Drut and American Rod Milburn had shared the mark of 13.1.

Walker Wins

EDINBURGH, Aug. 24 (Reuters).—New Zealander John Walker, running his first mile since he shattered the world record in Sweden *last week, just managed* to break 4 minutes at the Edinburgh Highland Games yesterday.

Walker won the event in 3 minutes 59.9 seconds—more than *10 seconds off his world mark* of 3:49.4.

It was not until midway through the final lap that Walker put on the pressure to finish ahead of American Marty Liquori.

American world record-holder Steve Williams went into the *lead from the start* in the 100 meters and was chased to the tape unsuccessfully by his compatriot Steve Riddick. Williams's time was a wind-assisted 10.2 seconds.

Alan Pascoe, Britain's European 400-meter-hurdles champion, held off a late challenge *from John Akii-Bua, to win the* 200-meter hurdles in 23.0 seconds.

Casey Carrigan of the United States set a new British All-Comers pole vault record with 17 feet 8 inches.

Games records also were set by two other Americans. Mark Winzenreid in the 800 meters with 1:48.1, and Frank Shorter, jr. the 5,000 meters in 13:39.0.

Don Quarrie of Jamaica, Commonwealth Games champion, beat Britain's David Jenkins to win the 200 meters in 20.6.

Irena Szewinska of Poland set a Games record of 23.1 in the women's 200 meters and Australia's Charina Rendina ran the 800 meters in 2:36.8 for another Games record.

Remain 3 Games Out

Cards Stay Close in Division Race

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 24 (UPI).—Righthander Bob Forsch and reliever Al Hrabosky scattered seven hits and Ted Simmons and Reggie Smith knocked in runs in the first inning to carry the St. Louis Cardinals to a 6-2 victory today over the Atlanta Braves.

The victory kept the Cardinals three games behind the pacesetting Pittsburgh Pirates in the National League East.

Forsch gave St. Louis a 9-3 edge over the Braves this year as he raised his won-lost record to 12-9 by outdueling Atlanta's Carl Morton, 15-14. Hrabosky came in *to end an eighth-inning rally* and went on to register his 19th save of the season.

Lou Brock got thinks started for the Cardinals in the first inning when he singled and stole second. The left was the 800th of Brock's *15-year major league* career, making him only the second player to reach that plateau. Ty Cobb had 892 steals.

With Brock on second, Willie Davis blooped a double off right-fielder Dusty Baker's glove and Brock advanced to third. He scored when Simmons grounded to shortstop Rob Belloir, who threw to third, catching Davis between second and third. Davis reached third and Simmons took *second on the rundown*. Reggie Smith followed with a groundout as Davis scored and Simmons

Sunday

made it 3-0 when he scored on first baseman Earl Williams's error.

Pirates 5, Reds 1

At Pittsburgh, Al Oliver drove in three runs with a home run and a triple and Jerry Reuss scattered nine hits as the Pirates defeated Cincinnati, 5-1. Oliver's first-inning triple scored Rennie Stennett, who had singled. Oliver then came home with the lead run on Willie Stargell's sacrifice fly.

Oliver blasted his 15th homer, off loser Gary Nolan, in the third, scoring Stennett, who had singled. Reuss raised his record to 14-9 by winning his 11th consecutive game at Three Rivers Stadium. He has lost only one game at home this year.

Astros 8, Cubs 4

At Chicago, José Cruz slammed two home runs, Bob Watson added another and Cliff Johnson became the first Astros player to hit homers in five consecutive games, powering Houston to an 8-4 victory over the Cubs. Wilbur Howard had four hits to pace a 14-hit attack that gave the Astros 45 hits for the three-game series. In the series, Howard collected 10 hits in 17 at-bats, including seven in a row.

Padres 7, Phils 2

At San Diego, Randy Jones picked up his 17th victory as the Padres turned three Philadelphia errors and two passed balls into runs to beat the Phillies, 7-2, in the first game of a doubleheader. *The loss* dropped the Phillies 2-1/2 games behind the Pittsburgh Pirates in the National League East.

Jones missed his seventh shutout of the year when Mike Schmidt hammered his 30th home run, in the fifth inning. The southpaw, 25, who has dropped *seven decisions*, checked the Phillies on eight hits and two walks.

Philadelphia committed its first error and Bob Boone both of his passed balls in the first inning as San Diego took a 2-0 lead. Johnny Grubb walked and advanced to second on the first of Boone's passed balls. Tito Fuentes followed with a double to drive in Grubb. Dick Ruthven retired the next two batters and then walked Dave Winfield. In an attempt to pick off Winfield, first-baseman Dick Allen muffed Ruthven's throw to allow Fuentes to score from second on the error.

Mets 9, Giants 5

At San Francisco, Dave Kingman's grand-slam was the big blow in a five-run fifth inning and Bob Apodaca pitched out of a seventh-inning jam in leading the New York Mets to a 9-5 victory over the Giants in the first game of a doubleheader. Wayne Garrett's triple and a single by Rusty Staub gave the Mets a 2-0 lead in the fourth and *Kingman hit his homer* the following inning to cap the five-run rally and send Jim Barr to his 11th loss in 22 decisions.

Brewers 7, A's 6

At Milwaukee, Charlie Moore's *two-run double* in the eighth inning broke an eight-game Brewers losing streak in a 7-6 victory over Oakland. The Brewers trailed, 5-4, when Robin Yount opened the eighth with a home run off Rollie Fingers to *tie the score. With one out*, Hank Aaron walked and Darrell Porter singled Pete Garcia, running for Aaron, to third. Moore then doubled, scoing Garcia and Porter.

Royals 5, Indians 2

At Kansas City, George Brett drove in a run in the fourth inning with his 10th triple, then scored the winning run on an overthrow of home by George Hendrick to lead the Royals to a 5-2 victory over Cleveland. Al Fitzmorris, 13-10, ended a three-game Kansas City losing streak, scattering seven hits before yielding to Doug Bird in the eighth.

Twins 3, Tigers 1

At Bloomington, Minn., Rookie righth-ander Jim Hughes gave up seven hits in the first five innings and then pitched no-hit ball for the last four as the Twins beat Detroit 3-1. Hughes, 12-11, has beaten the Tigers three times this year. He got out of a bases-loaded jam in the first inning when Bill Freehan hit into a double play to end the inning. The only run off Hughes came in the fifth inning when Tom Veryzer scored on a sacrifice fly by Gary Sutherland.

Red Sox 6, White Sox 1

At Boston, Carl Yastrzemski and Jim Rice homered to pace an 11-hit barrage by Boston and Bill Lee scattered eight singles as the Red Sox scored a 6-1 victory over *the Chicago White Sox* and handed Wilbur Wood his 17th loss. Lee, who upped his record to 17-7, twice pitched out of trouble as the Red Sox stopped Chicago rallies with double plays in the fifth and sixth innings.

Angels 9, Yanks 0

At New York, Mike Miley's two-run homer paced a 13-hit attack by California and Frank Tanana extended his major league strikeout leadership by fanning *eight as the Angels* shut out the New York Yankees, 9-0, in the first game of a doubleheader.

Swedes in Canoe Sweep

HAYLING ISLAND, England, Aug. 24 (Reuters).—Swedish competitors took the first three places *today in the first race in the* world canoe sailing championship here. Mats Lind was the winner, with Lars-Erik Lungren second and Gunnar Aggefors third. Fourth was Tony Miles of Britain.

American Men Put On A Record Swim Show

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 24 (UPI).—American teen-ager Bruce Furniss established his second world ord within three days and Jim ntgomery set a world mark in 100-meter freestyle yesterday the concluding events of the r-day national Amateur Athic Union long course swimng championships.

Furniss, of the Long Beach im club, swam the 200-meter lividual medley in 2 minutes 3 seconds, breaking the record 2:06.32 shared by his 22-year-brother, Steve, and David llie of Britain.

Furniss, 18, bettered his world rk in the 200-meter freestyle ursday in 1:50.22, and Friday ht swam on his club's 800-mefreestyle relay team which duced a 7:30.54 world record e. Also on the team were Tim aw, Rex Favero and Steve niss.

Montgomery, of the Wisconsin iger Dolphins, sped the 100ter freestyle in 50.59 seconds yesterday's qualifying heats. won the final in 51.04.

Shirley Babashoff, America's mier woman swimmer, set a record of 57.48 in the 100ter freestyle and anchored her -meter freestyle relay team—Mission Viejo Nadadores, f.—to victory in 3:55.81.

Babashoff won three individual nts and anchored three relay ms to victories during the et.

Bobby Hackett of Bernal's im Club scored an upset in the n's 1,500-meter freestyle in 15:32.005 over a stellar field, including world record holder Shaw of Long Beach, who finished fifth.

Heather Greenwood of the Fresno, Calif., Swim Club upset *defending champion Jo Harshbarger*, Lake Washington Swim Club, in the women's 1,500-meter freestyle, winning in 16:47.112.

Kathy Heddy of the Central Jersey Aquatic Club captured the 200-meter individual medley and improved her American record to 2:19.933.

The Badger Dolphins, anchored by Montgomery, won the 400-meter *freestyle relay* in 3:28.532.



Jim Montgomery

Romanian Tennis Makes Gain

SOUTH ORANGE, N.J., Aug. 24 (Reuters).—It was a big day for Romania, but a bad one for India in the $50,000 Tennis Week Open at the Orange Lawn Tennis Club yesterday.

Ilie Nastase, of Romania, reached the men's singles final, while it will be an all-Romanian women's final between Virginia Puzici and Mariana Simonescieu.

Nastase, 29, will face South African Bob Hewitt, 35, today for the $9,500 top prize. The two clay court specialists spoiled a possible all-India final with victories over the Amritraj Brothers —Vijay and Anand.

Nastase played brilliantly in defeating Anand, 6-3, 6-3. The *Romanian, his temper under control*, was serious throughout the match and was in complete charge with his topspin passing shots.

Hewitt's victory in the other semifinal was unexpected. The *South African came through*, 7-5, 6-3, over Vijay one day after the 21-year-old Indian had upset tournament favorite Jimmy Connors 4-6, 7-6, 6-4.

Ashe Gains

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., Aug. 24 (Reuters).—Wimbledon champion Arthur Ashe and Australia's John Alexander last night joined Guillermo Vilas of Argentina and Sweden's Bjorn Borg to reach the semifinals of the U.S. pro tennis championships here.

Ashe beat Poland's Wotjek-Jan Fibak, 7-5, 6-4, and Alexander overcame fourth-seeded Manuel Orantes of Spain, 6-3, 2-6, 7-6. Earlier, Vilas, the top seed, beat Australian Rod Laver, 6-3, 6-4 and defending champion Borg defeated Raul Ramirez of Mexico, 4-6, 6-3, 6-0.

Vilas, 23, had little trouble against Laver, 37, but *Borg had* to survive a slow start before eliminating Ramirez.

"I was very nervous playing one of the best players ever," Vilas said. "When I was a junior, *I watched Rod* at Wimbledon and *tried to copy his game*. He was my idol."

Evert, Wade in Final

HARRISON, N.Y., Aug. 24 (UPI).—Chris Evert and England's Virginia Wade, the first and second seeds for the U.S. Open four days away, yesterday gained the final of the *$75,000 Westchester* Women's tennis classic.

Evert, 20, beat the 33-year-old Margaret Court, 6-3, 6-3, and Wade, 30, defeated Dianne Fromholtz, 19, 6-4, 6-4.

Rowers From Europe Are No Lightweights

HOLME PIERREPONT, England, Aug. 24 (AP).—Europe dominated the lightweights finals in the world rowing championships today as the United States lost its two titles.

Bill Belden, the reigning lightweight single sculls champion from King of Prussia, Pa., failed to hold off the powerful Reto Wyss of Switzerland.

West Germany prevented the United States from retaining the lightweight eights crown. The American crew had only one man from the team that won the title last year.

The championships at Holme Pierrepont Water Center reached the halfway point today with the lightweight and women's finals. The big events, featuring the *heavyweights, start Tuesday*.

From the start of the championships, Belden had rated Wyss his strongest rival. The luck of the draw kept the two men apart in the heats and semifinals.

Belden, 26-year-old management trainee in a Philadelphia bank, was level with his rival after 500 meters and three-quarters of a second ahead of him at the halfway point of 1,000 meters.

But then Wyss, a 23-year-old decorator, turned it on.

"He pulled away, and there was nothing I could do about it," Belden said. "The better oarsman won."

Wyss won in 7:41.69. Belden faded as he saw his title slipping away and Raimund Haberl of Austria made a late sprint to *grab second place* in 7:48.04. Belden was third in 7:51.51.

Lightweight events, with competitors limited to 160 pounds, are not included in the Olympics. Belden said he *aims* to compete in the open class at Montreal next year.

Of the U.S. lightweight eight which won at Lucerne last year, only Eric Aserlind was left to defend the title.

The American shell trailed the West Germans from the start. They were 2.15 seconds behind after 1,000 meters and narrowed the gap to 1.79.

But the West Germans, stroked by Bernd Kerkhoff, finished in 6:26.09. The United States was second in 6:27.88 and Britain third in 6:29.87.

The French team, including the Picard Brothers André and Michel, won the coxless fours with Britain second and Australia third. The U.S. four, stroked by Ned Reynolds, finished fourth.

East Germany grabbed five of the six titles in the women's events.

The U.S. women's team, stroked by Carrie Graves, won the silver medal in the eights. The American girls finished only half a *length behind the powerful East* German crew.

Regional Games Open in Algeria

ALGIERS, Aug. 24 (AP).—Algerian President Houari Boumedienne yesterday opened the seventh Mediterranean Games in a plush $1.2 billion sports complex designed at making this city the sports capital of Africa.

The ceremony took place in the 70,000-seat July 5 Stadium which features a synthetic rubber pitch and an eight-lane Tartan track.

A total of 1,300 athletes from 15 countries attended the colorful ceremony, which was witnessed by Lord Killanin, president of the International Olympic Committee.

In action today, Jean Faggron of *France won the first* gold medal, taking the pistol *shooting competition*.

Reds Regain Their Strength and Rout Pirates

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 24 (WP).—The friendly Cincinnati Reds were all quiet and meek going into the fifth inning yesterday, limping along behind the Pittsburgh Pirates, 4-0, without so *much as* a hit.

It looked as if the Reds were headed for their fifth straight loss and a continuation of their recent batting slumber, when suddenly the center-field scoreboard lit up with a message for the fans "to wave their babushkas" when the first Reds batter of the inning made his little out, so the national TV audience could see babushka power in action.

"Oh bleep," bellowed the Reds' Pete Rose. "Babushka, my aunt Frances. Let's get 10 hits in a row." At least that's what he later reported he had said.

And so the Reds awoke, gradually remembering the sound of wood meeting ball, as Cesar Geronimo, *previously 0 for 14*, Darrel Chaney and Terry Crowley lined singles to start the inning. Rose activated the babushkas *by* endangering the left fielder with a *line out*, but before the inning was over the Reds had eight

Saturday

runs and were on the way to a 12-7 romp.

The Reds, who had only 23 *hits in their previous* 40 innings, got a break when, with two out and one run in, Pittsburgh second-baseman Rennie Stennet let Joe Morgan's smash go between his legs for two runs.

Bench then walked, Tony Perez *singled in Morgan*, and George Foster walked to continue the rally and knock out starter Bruce Kison. Reliever Kent Tekulve walked Geronimo for a run and his successor, Ken Brett, wild-pitched in Perez, then watched a Doug Flynn grounder go through the right side of the infield for two more runs.

Geronimo scored the eighth run, his second of the inning. Crowley finally struck out to end the inning, producing some very sarcastic babushka-brandishing.

Reds' manager Sparky Anderson called seven of the eight runs "*almost a gift*," but the four the Reds got in the eighth weren't. With two on base, Bench, who was 0 for 20 ("Boy, did I know it. I'm 0 for the road trip"), smashed his 24th homer, off the concrete facing of the upper deck.

A Perez double, inches from the top of the center-field wall, and a Flynn single wrapped up the Reds' scoring.

Pittsburgh, *whose National* League East lead over Philadelphia dropped to one game, got six rbi from left-fielder Richie Zisk, who broke out of a slump after playing golf Friday.

Dodgers 3, Expos 1

Expos 5, Dodgers 2

At Los Angeles, Larry Bittner and Pete Mackanin drilled run-scoring singles off Mike Marshall *as Montreal got to the Los An*geles relief ace for three runs in the eighth inning and defeated the Dodgers, 5-2, to split a doubleheader. The Dodgers took the opener, 3-1, as Dave Lopes scored the tie-breaking run from second base on Steve Rogers' wild pickoff throw.

Padres 8, Phils 3

At San Diego, Tito Fuentes and *Hector Torres* hit consecutive homers off Steve Carlton in the third inning, powering the Padres to an 8-3 victory over Philadelphia.

Cards 7, Braves 2

At St. Louis, Ted Simmons hit a grand-slam homer in the fifth inning and rookie John Denny scattered nine hits for his sixth straight victory, leading the Cardinals to a 7-2 triumph over Atlanta. Denny, a right-hander, is 7-1 since being recalled from the Cardinals' Triple A farm club at Tulsa June 20.

Astros 14, Cubs 12

At Chicago, José Cruz drove in five runs with a single, double and *homer* and Wilbur Howard and Cesar Cedeno each collected four hits to lead Houston to a 14-12 victory over the Chicago Cubs. The teams had a total of 33 hits.

Giants 2, Mets 1

At San Francisco, reliever *Tommy Hall* walked Mike Sadek to force in the winning run with one out in the ninth inning and give the Giants a 2-1 victory over the New York Mets.

Rangers 1, Orioles 0

At Arlington, Texas, Ferguson Jenkins tossed a two-hitter to outduel Mike Cuellar and Toby Harrah singled *in the decisive* run in the sixth inning to lead the Rangers to a 1-0 victory over Baltimore. The loss left the Orioles 6 1/2 games behind first-place Boston in the American League East.

Yanks 12, Angels 4

At New York, Graig Nettles and Bobby Bonds slugged three-run homers as the Yankees pounded out 15 hits in a 12-4 rout of California.

A's 6, Brewers 3

A's 9 Brewers 3

At Milwaukee, Billy Williams slammed two home runs and Gene Tenace hit one, leading Oakland to a 9-3 victory over the Brewers and a sweep of their doubleheader. *The A's won the opener*, 6-3, as Sal Bando singled home the go-ahead run in a three-run seventh. The sweep enabled Oakland to open an 8 1/2-game bulge over the Kansas City Royals. The Brewers have lost *eight games in a row and are* 4-19 since Aug. 1.

White Sox 6, Red Sox 4

At Boston, Bill Melton hit a two-run homer in the sixth inning and Nyls Nyman added a solo shot—his first in the majors—to carry the Chicago White Sox to a 6-4 victory over the Red Sox. Jesse Jefferson and Rich Gossage combined on a five-hitter for Chicago, Jefferson gaining the victory, his fourth, and Gossage *getting the save*, his 20th.

Tigers 6, Twins 5

At Bloomington, Minn., Aurelio Rodriguez' 12th-inning homer—his second blast of the game—capped a five-homer barrage by Detroit *in a 6-5 victory over the Twins.*

Indians 7, Royals 1

At Kansas City, Boog Powell belted a 450-foot homer into the *right-field seats in the second* inning and Frank Duffy drove in three runs to support the five-hit pitching of rookie Rick Watts and pace Cleveland to a 7-1 victory over the Royals.

More Sports News On Page 9

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
on	76	51	.598	—
timore	69	57	.548	6 1/2
York	64	62	.508	11 1/2
eland	63	65	.458	16 1/2
aukee	56	72	.438	20 1/2
oit	51	76	.402	25

Western Division

land	78	50	.600	—
sas City	66	57	.544	8 1/2
ago	63	64	.496	14 1/2
s	62	67	.481	16 1/2
esota	59	69	.461	19
fornia	58	71	.450	20 1/2

Sunday's games not included

Friday's Results

Boston 2, Chicago 1.
Baltimore 8, Texas 5.
Minnesota 3, Detroit 4.
New York 5, California 2.
Cleveland 8, Kansas City 5.
Oakland at Milwaukee, rain.

Saturday's Results

Chicago 6, Boston 4.
New York 12, California 4.
Detroit 6, Minnesota 5.
Oakland 6, Milwaukee 3 (1st).
Oakland 9, Milwaukee 3 (2d).
Texas 1, Baltimore 0.
Cleveland 7, Kansas City 1.

Sunday's Games

California 9, New York 8 (1st).
Boston 6, Chicago 1.
Minnesota 3, Detroit 1.
Milwaukee 7, Oakland 6.
Kansas City 5, Cleveland 2.
Baltimore at Texas.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Pittsburgh	71	56	.559	—
Philadelphia	69	57	.548	1 1/2
St. Louis	66	59	.535	3
New York	65	61	.516	5 1/2
Chicago	60	69	.465	12
Montreal	54	72	.429	16 1/2

Western Division

Cincinnati	84	43	.661	—
Los Angeles	68	60	.531	16 1/2
San Francisco	62	65	.488	22
San Diego	58	69	.457	26
Atlanta	57	72	.442	28
Houston	49	82	.374	37

Sunday's games not included

Friday's Results

Chicago 6, Houston 5.
Atlanta 9, St. Louis 5.
Pittsburgh 7, Cincinnati 2.
Pittsburgh 4, Cincinnati 2.
Philadelphia 6, San Diego 5.
New York 6, San Francisco 4.
Montreal 3, Los Angeles 1.

Saturday's Results

Houston 14, Chicago 12.
Cincinnati 12, Pittsburgh 7.
San Francisco 2, New York 1.
St. Louis 7, Atlanta 2.
San Diego 8, Philadelphia 3.
Los Angeles 3, Montreal 1.
Montreal 5, Los Angeles 2.

Sunday's Games

Houston 8, Chicago 4.
St. Louis 6, Atlanta 2.
Pittsburgh 5, Cincinnati 1.
New York 9, San Francisco 5.
San Diego 7, Philadelphia 2.
Montreal at Los Angeles.

Friday's and Saturday's Line Scores

FRIDAY'S GAMES

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Houston ..... 000 001 030 01—5 10 1
Chicago ..... 100 001 200 02—6 7 4
Richard, Cosgrove (7), Sosa (7), Granger (8), Crawford (9) and Johnson; Stone, Dettore (3), P. Reuschel (9), Knowles (10) and Swisher, Mitterwald (9). W—Knowles (5-8). L—Crawford (2-5). HR—Johnson (13th).

(First Game)

Cincinnati ..... 001 000 001—2 7 2
Pittsburgh ..... 010 105 00x—7 11 1
Billingham, Borbon (6) and Bench; Demery, Giusti (9) and Sanguillen, Dyer (7). W—Demery (6-3). L—Billingham (14-6). HR—Zisk (14th, 15th).

(Second Game)

Cincinnati ..... 000 000 020—2 4 0
Pittsburgh ..... 000 000 04x—4 7 1
Darcy, McEnaney (8) and Pimmer; Candelaria, Giusti (9) and Dyer. W—Candelaria (7-3). L—McEnaney (4-2). HR—Perez (18th), Parker (20th), Hebner (13th).

Atlanta ..... 100 026 000—9 9 1
St. Louis ..... 000 040 001—5 12 1
Easterly, Sosa (5), House (9) and Correll; Rasmussen, Parker (5), Garman (5), Curtis (6), Gibson (9) and Simmons. W—Sosa (1-3). L—Parker (2-4). HR—Evans (20th).

Philadelphia ... 001 000 122—6 13 2
San Diego ..... 011 020 000—5 8 2
Underwood, Twitchell (6), Bilgenoorf (8), Garber (9) and Oates; Freisleben, Tomlin (8), Greif (9) and Davis. W—Bilgenoorf (5-2). L—Greif (3-5). HR—Allen (9th), Sharon (5th), Schmidt (29th).

New York ..... 300 000 010—6 13 0
San Francisco .. 020 000 010—4 10 1
Seaver, Apodaca (8) and Grote; Falcone, Williams (7), Heaverlo (8), Lavelle (8), Moffitt (9) and Rader. W—Seaver (15-7). L—Falcone (8-9). HR—Staub (14th).

Montreal ..... 000 000 002—2 8 0
Los Angeles ... 000 000 100 00x—1 4 0
Warthen, Murray (8) and Foote; Rau, Marshall (8), Downing (11) and Yeager. W—Murray (7-7). L—Downing (2-1). HR—Colbert (3d), Parrish (18th), Cey (16th).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Chicago ..... 000 000 100—1 4 1
Boston ..... 000 011 00x—2 6 0
Osteen (6-12) and Downing; Moret (10-2) and Fisk. HR—Evans (12th).

California ..... 000 100 100—2 5 1
New York ..... 000 100 40x—5 7 0
Figueroa, Scott (7), Kirkwood (7) and Rodriguez; Hunter (17-12) and Munson. L—Figueroa (11-10). HR—Chambliss (18th).

Cleveland ..... 400 101 120—9 13 1
Kansas City ... 000 311 000—5 10 3
Peterson, Bibby (6) and Cerone; Spillorin, Bird (8), McClure (8), McDaniel (8) and Martinez. W—Peterson (9-7). L—Spillorin (5-7). HR—Otis (8th), Carty (15th).

Detroit ..... 100 111 000—4 10 1
Minnesota ..... 104 001 02x—8 9 2
Ruhle, Walker (3) and Freehan; Goltz, Campbell (6) and Rood. W—Goltz (12-10). L—Ruhle (10-10). HR—McRae (15th), Rood (4th), Ford (14th).

Baltimore ..... 014 210 000—8 13 1
Texas ..... 110 001 020—5 10 4
Torrez, Jackson (8) and Hendricks; Perzanowski, Wright (2), Thomas (5) and Fahey, Sundberg (9). W—Torrez (13-7). L—Perzanowski (1-3). HR—Hendricks (16th), Baylor (20th), Burroughs (22d).

SATURDAY'S GAMES

AMERICAN LEAGUE

California ..... 020 020 000—4 5 0
New York ..... 200 200 00x—12 15 1
Singer, Hassler (4), Hockenberry (6) and Rodriguez; Gura (5-4) and Munson. L—Singer (7-12). HR—Nettles (17th), Bonds (24th), Herrmann (4th), Bladt (1st).

Chicago ..... 100 002 210—6 10 2
Boston ..... 020 030 02x—7 5 0
Jefferson, Gossage (8) and Varney; Wise, Burton (7), Willoughby (7), Seoni (9) and Fisk, Blackwell (1). W—Jefferson (14-7). L—Wise (16-8). HR—Melton (11th), Nyman (1st).

Baltimore ..... 000 000 000—0 7 0
Texas ..... 000 001 00x—1 7 0
Cuellar (12-10) and Hendrick; Jenkins (15-13) and Sundberg.

Detroit ..... 000 001 210 001—5 11 2
Minnesota .. 100 021 000 002—5 13 0
Lagrow, Lemanczyk (5) and Wockenfuss; Bigelow, Campbell (7), Burgmeier (9) and Rood. W—Lemanczyk (1-4). L—Burgmeier (5-7). HR—Wockenfuss (4th), Horton (21st), Rodriguez (12th, 13th), Veryzer (4th).

Cleveland ..... 012 003 010—7 12 0
Kansas City .. 000 000 010—1 6 2
Waits (3-0) and Ashby; Briles, Patin (3), Bird (6), Littell (8) and Martinez. L—Briles (6-6). HR—Powell (21st).

(First Game)

Oakland ..... 030 020 310—6 10 0
Milwaukee ..... 011 001 000—3 10 0
Abbott, Lindblad (4), Todd (6), Fingers (7) and Haney; Travers, Murphy (5), Austin (7) and Porter. W—Todd (5-5). L—Murphy (1-6).

(Second Game)

Oakland ..... 201 000 201—6 10 0
Milwaukee ..... 000 003 000—3 7 0
Bahnsen, Todd (6) and Fosse; Hausman, Currence (3) and Moore. W—Bahnsen (9-11). L—Hausman (2-6). HR—Williams (17th, 18th), Tenace (20th).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Houston ..... 005 211 050—14 21 2
Chicago ..... 000 000 650—12 12 4
Grenger (7), Sosa (8), Cosgrove (8) and Johnson, Jutze (8); Bonham, Wilcox (4), Zamora (6), Dettore (8), P. Reuschel (9) and Hosley. W—York (11-3). L—Bonham (11-11). HR—Johnson (14th), Summers (1st), Cruz (15th), Monday (17th).

Cincinnati ..... 000 000 040—12 10 1
Pittsburgh ..... 100 300 120—7 12 2
Gullett, Borbon (4), Kirby (5), Carroll (7), Eastwick (8) and Bench; Ellson, Tekulve (5), Brett (5) and Dyer. W—Kirby (9-4). L—Ellson (9-11). HR—Zisk (19th), Bench (24th).

(First Game)

Montreal ..... 010 000 000—1 7 3
Los Angeles ... 002 010 00x—3 4 0
Rogers (10-10) and Foote; Hooton, Marshall (8) and Yeager. W—Hooton (12-8). HR—Parrish (9th), Yeager (9th).

(Second Game)

Montreal ..... 010 100 030—5 8 2
Los Angeles ... 000 000 200—2 9 0
Renko, Murray (5) and Carter; Rhoden, Hough (7), Marshall (8), Wall (9) and Yeager. W—Murray (5-7). L—Marshall (10-13). HR—Bittner (3d), Jorgensen (12th).

Atlanta ..... 001 000 100—2 9 2
St. Louis ..... 100 031 00x—7 11 0
Niekro, Dal Canton (5), Beard (7) and Correll; Denny (9-2) and Simmons. L—Niekro (12-12). HR—Simmons (15th).

Philadelphia ... 000 210 000—3 9 1
San Diego ..... 001 100 31x—6 10 3
Carlton, Schueler (6), Garber (7), Twitchell (8) and Oates; Spillner, Frisella (7) and Davis. W—Spillner (5-10). L—Carlton (11-10). HR—Fuentes (4th), Torres (3d).

New York ..... 030 100 000—1 2 1
San Francisco .. 000 000 002—2 4 0
Koosman, Lockwood (9), Hall (9) and Stearns; Montefusco, Lavelle (9) and Sadek. W—Lavelle (6-7). L—Lockwood (1-1). HR—Unser (7th).

Observer

Sex, Love and Despair

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON—*Is Howard* Hughes dead? Should the President's wife be surprised if she discovers her daughter is having an affair? Will Elizabeth Taylor and Richard Burton remarry? Did rock star Gregg Allman's broken toe result from phychic despair caused by his separation from TV star Cher, formerly *Bono*?



Baker

Newspapers and television torment us with questions like these in August, and to get the answers this column consulted the foremost August authority, the Loch Ness monster, who wore dark glasses throughout the interview to protect his identity. His replies have been translated from the Scottish by his wife, the charming Loch Ness monsteress, who learned English while vacationing on the island of Skorpios with rock stars Mick and Bianca Jagger.

Question: Mr. Monster, is Howard Hughes dead?

Answer: That's Hughes's business. Things have come to an ugly pass when a man can't keep his own death a secret. I remember a congressman out West a *few years ago who* died a week before Election Day. He decided to keep it a secret and didn't tell anybody until after he had been re-elected. It was a kindness to his country. After being re-elected, he was buried at his insurance company's expense. If every congressman were that discreet, the insurance companies would take a huge burden off the taxpayer.

Q: Isn't that a frivolous answer, sir?

A: These are frivolous questions. No serious person would waste time on them when he can be asking whether the Loch Ness monster really exists. In that connection, I might say that the usual August photographs of me have been taken at the dark of the moon by a gentleman who is perfectly prepared to swear they are authentic, although he will not issue them for publication. However, if your readers will visit Scotland and bring their checkbooks . . .

* * *

Q: No commercial plugs, please. Will you straighten us out on question No. 2?

A: What's the question?

Q: *Should the President's wife* be surprised if she discovers her daughter is having a love affair?

A: That's not the question. The question is, what is the President's wife doing on television answering questions like that? *What is television doing asking* the President's wife questions like that? Are you all barbarians in this country? Do you all believe that the innocent wife and family of a man who succeeds in politics deserves to be hauled out into public, blinded by spotlights and given a third-degree grilling about their private lives for the titillation of beer drinkers dozing *between the baseball game and* the daily golf classic?

Q: Let me put the question this way: Would you be surprised if you discovered your daughter, the Loch Ness monsterette, had been photographed at the dark of the moon sparking with the Loch Lomond werewolf?

A: That's a foolish question. The Loch Lomond werewolf is *nothing but* a hoax cooked up by the Loch Lomond Chamber of Commerce. The only place where Americans can hope to see a genuine monster, monsteress or monsterette is Loch Ness. They should bring their checkbooks.

* * *

Q: Will Elizabeth Taylor and Richard Burton remarry?

A: Nothing else can save the magazine industry. The magazine publishers of the world have been negotiating with the Mafia to kidnap Elizabeth and Richard and bring them back to the altar, at gunpoint if necessary. The Mafia, which desperately needs work now that the CIA has canceled its contracts, is seriously considering the proposal. The problem is that after the most thrilling remarriage of the decade has revived the magazine industry, Elizabeth and Richard may prove to be too old to proceed with the sequence of lovers' quarrels, temporary separation, reconciliation, permanent separation and divorce necessary to keep the magazine business booming.

Q: About rock star Gregg Allman's broken toe. Is is true he stumbled into that table leg out of subconscious eagerness to destroy himself in despair about the breakup with Cher?

A: Out of the question. I didn't know rock star Gregg Allman, but I have known many rock stars, including rock star Bock Starr, and they are an impetuous breed. When disappointed in love, they do not stumble into table legs and break toes. They wire their electric guitars to their haircuts and electrocute their follicles. They are sincere about self-destruction. If rock star Gregg Allman is sincere, he will visit Loch Ness at the dark of the moon and risk a confrontation with the Loch Ness monster. He should bring his checkbook.

Young Democrats Favor Bayh in '76

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 24 (AP).—Delegates to the convention of the Young Democrats of America picked Sen. Birch Bayh yesterday as their first choice for U.S. presidential *nominee* next year.

It was not a clear-cut victory for Sen. Bayh of Indiana, however. He gathered only 138 votes, less than 25 per cent of the 623 ballots which were widely distributed among 12 candidates.

Former Georgia Gov. Jimmy Carter was second with 86 votes; Rep. Morris Udall of Arizona was third with 68, and Sen. Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota fourth with 53.

For more than a hundred years the French villagers had been fed and clothed in an atmosphere of paternalism by mill owners whose ideas had remained in the 19th century.

What 145 Workers Did When Mill Closed

By Paul Webster

NEUFLIZE, France (IHT).—Since 1870, three wars have been fought around the southern Ardennes village of Neuflize, 120 miles northeast of Paris, but none has changed the community's life as deeply as the closure of the only industry, a textile mill, in January.

For more than a hundred years the villagers had been fed and clothed in an atmosphere of paternalism by mill owners whose ideas had remained in the 19th century. Since trade union membership resulted in dismissal, the 145 workers had little to say about their future.

Now, eight months after the closure, the workers have taken a lead in a 20th-century industrial revolution, buying the *bankrupt mill and putting it* back into production as worker-shareholders.

"It feels like we have just caught up with 1789," the administrative director, Michel Lammens, said. "Before January my ambitions were limited to my wife, my house and my dog. The nearest I got to making myself felt around here was to tell the mill owner that I was going to vote Socialist in the presidential elections. He was an arch-Gaullist and that was sacrilege."

Every Family

Mr. Lammens, an accountant under the old regime, is now a member of the four-man board running a 24-million-franc-a-year industry which accounts for 4 per cent of France's textile production. But this time his "boss" is the shareholders' committee representing every family in this village of 540 along with the mayor, the priest, the shopkeepers and farmers.

All together there are about 350 shareholders, with an average stake of about 2,000 francs in the company's capital of 700,000 francs. All of it was collected at fund-raising meetings and door-to-door campaigns while the 145 workers put in between two and three months of their severance pay.

The only man in the village who is not welcome is the former mill owner, Emile Lepoutre, a member of one of France's most famous textile families, who took over the factory just after World War II.

The parish priest, the Abbé Leblanc, who runs a parish only 10 miles from where he was born 62 years ago, had a running battle with Mr. Lepoutre for 11 years in an attempt to persuade him to modify his paternalism.

"There were many things to admire in Mr. Lepoutre," the abbé said. "It was just that he could not live in his time. He paid his workers over the usual scale and financed the building of their houses but used to tremble with anger if I suggested he should allow them some say in their own affairs. A government inspector had to order him to agree to setting up a workers' factory committee just before the place went bankrupt and *even then he* found men to vote against it."

One Ruler

"As far as Mr. Lepoutre was concerned, there was only one ruler in Neuflize and he thought he could command even in church," the priest said. "He was an extremely pious man and brought up his children with rigid views—not least that they were predestined to run the mill where his eldest son was already second in command," the priest said.

"Once he told me during mass to expel a boy with medium-length hair *whom I had chosen* to read the Epistle. He walked out of mass that time with his nine children and, eventually, after a few more rows in public, went to mass in another parish."

The priest, a peasant's son who has rebuilt his 17th-century church by hand, preached a mild form of socialism from his pulpit. One effect was that Neuflize is the only village in the southern Ardennes, one of the bastions of Gaullism, which votes for the Socialist party.

When the blow came in January and the mill shut down 7 million francs in debt, the *priest was one of several persons* who gradually led the village toward a solution.

In all, about 200 French factories are occupied by their workers—100,000 according to union estimates—following *bankruptcies* and large-scale dismissal programs. Some of them have been set on their feet following government assistance but usually only after militant action by Communist and Socialist-led trade unions.

At Neuflize, isolated and surrounded by beet and corn fields for 10 miles, union and political activity is at a low level. The paternalistic mill ownership led to faith in both government and history—justified by such events as the Liberation in 1944.

Both Communist-led trade unions and idealistic political organizations descended on Neuflize, judging it as a perfect test case for worker-management or cooperative plans. The fact that nearly every family in the village has a worker at the mill, that most were middle-aged and unlikely to go elsewhere and that there were no immigrant workers provided the base for solidarity.

But the abbé, despite his socialist leanings, preached strongly against the violence implicit in some of the campaigns being planned and his influence was strong enough in the village to rout the militants.

By this time, the workers were not entirely depending on providence. In January, the *French government had sent a* Paris-based U.S. consultant, Roman Semkow, to Neuflize to report on whether the business could be saved.

Mr. Semkow, a 45-year-old Californian and former Special Forces officer, gave a favorable report, largely because he was horrified by what he saw. Mr. Lepoutre, the consultant found, had run the mill as a sort of caricature of French élitist and secretive business methods which can plague both commerce and government.

Mr. Lepoutre's office, a dusty yellow and blue with virtually nothing more than a wooden desk and statistics for 1966 wool production, gave an indication of his business methods.

His two nonfamily administrative staff members, Mr. Lammens, the accountant, and Jacques Thibault, who did not have a title, confirmed the American consultant's view that Mr. Lepoutre had neither a plan of where the factory was heading nor considered where it had been.

"That's the filing system," said Mr. Semkow, opening a drawer which appeared to be full of waste paper. "I felt sure that this place could become a going concern if it was run properly. For instance, Mr. Lepoutre was borrowing at 16 per cent to cover his debts when projected profits were only 4 per cent. He didn't even tell his accountant that."

No Ambiguity

The Ardennes, unlike much of France, has no ambiguous feelings about being liberated by Americans and Mr. Semkow was as welcome as a Sherman tank in 1944, eventually being asked to become the company chairman—unpaid, so far.

His distrust of militant trade union campaigns, paralleling that of the abbé, eventually led to the proposal to buy the mill and to reject a cooperative.

"The government had told us we would receive no aid unless another company took us over," Mr. Semkow said. "Unfortunately there were many companies who were only too glad to see us ruined and Mr. Lepoutre's family has plenty of influence."

Mr. Lepoutre, in fact, had been accusing the workers of stealing his factory and conservative opinion in the area weighed so heavily on state-backed loan funds that the workers were told that they would have to put their houses up for guarantees.

Luckily, Neuflize had more allies. One was the mayor, Emile Lescieux, a member of President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's Republican Independent party. The mayor, who developed Europe's biggest dried-fodder cooperative in the southern Ardennes, used his prestige to encourage other mayors to become shareholders and support the workers in their door-to-door campaign to raise funds.

Casual Meetings

He is now the company vice-chairman and by far the most authoritative voice in the casual management meetings, with interested staff members drifting in and out to throw in a word.

The local Gaullist deputy, *Lucien Meunier, another share*holder, also played a key role. The French government, trying to cope with nearly 900,000 unemployed, gave the Neuflize factory short shrift when it first asked for aid.

But Mr. Meunier is a very close associate of Prime Minister Jacques Chirac and warned him in June that the patient workers were ready to turn to violence. After collecting the 700,000 francs capital which the government had set as a target for loans, the workers found that state funds and banks refused to help.

Only help at the highest level assured that the company could start production this month.

Many of the Neuflize workers are not yet sure of what they have done. Some may feel that they have just bought their jobs back while others must feel they have been out shopping for new bosses. Many of the villagers, including an old widow who gave a month's pension, probably saw the take-over collection as another form of charity.

Even Abbé Leblanc, who contributed about 10,000 francs, the money that *he had saved* for a new car, said he did not expect to get anything back.

Mr. Semkow, who feels under moral obligation to make the mill profitable, is certain that the experiment will work.

"The community is too tight to tolerate slackers," he said. "I'm sure everyone knows whose money is really at stake. If nothing else makes this thing go, we can always fall back on that final motivation—greed."

PEOPLE: *Psalm Psupplies Psuiss With a Psong to Psing*

The nearly 700-year-old confederation of Switzerland got its first official national anthem last week but the government says the text will have to be changed, reassuring critics who find it too corny.

The anthem, "Schweizerpsalm" —Swiss *Psalm*—was introduced on an experimental basis 14 years ago, but has never generated overmuch enthusiasm.

The issue even came up in parliament two years ago, with a deputy complaining about the "almost embarrassing religious fervor" of the psalm, the last line of which reads: "For the pious soul divines God in our lofty fatherland." The deputy also complained that the melody was so complicated that the result was often "pitiful singing" on official occasions.

Sung to the melody of "God Save the Queen," a "provisional" predecessor of the Swiss Psalm was popular for decades, but died of an overdose of bathos: lines that portrayed Swiss soldiers "happy even in the face of death" seemed absurd after Switzerland remained neutral through the two world wars.

Officials said that it was decided to endorse the Swiss Psalm —which was written by an monk in the 19th century—after a poll showed that 9 of the country's 25 cantons and half-cantons favored the new anthem "without reservations."

* * *

In craggy Idaho Falls, Idaho, Lorenzo Herrera says he has broken the world non-stop cooking record.

Herrera, 32, a short-order cook, slaved over a hot stove for 100 hours, breaking the record of 96 hours. He was allowed a five-minute break each hour and soaked his feet in salt water the last few hours to ease fatigue from standing.

And what was the first thing he did after setting the record? He cooked himself breakfast, *sat down and ate it.*

* * *

CALIFORNIA DREAMIN': The following dispatch, distributed throughout the world from the Associated Press bureau in San Francisco, is reprinted in its entirety:

"Birdbrain, who sings 'God Bless America,' imitates a Chinese duck and faints on command, has been snatched and Dr. Jupiter's Traveling Medicine Show has the miseries.

"The 12-inch-tall yellow Amazon parrot was taken from her brass cage in the back of the show truck, according to a report to police.

"'I had just given her some fresh water when I saw someone in a white van pull up to the circus truck. About a minute and a half later a guy across the street yelled that someone had taken my parrot,' reported Bessie Bair, billed as the Golden Toes of the West.

"Miss Bair said she feared if 5-year-old Birdbrain isn't returned quickly she will die, for she is sensitive about feeding, must get her sunshine and be kept out of drafts. She likes coffee in the morning.

"'She's got a big vocabulary' said Miss Bair. 'Sixty words. She sings "God Bless America" and some opera.'

"'Birdbrain knocked them in the aisles portraying Madame Foo Ling-you, a Chinese duck,' said Miss Bair, and was excellently received walking a tightwire upside down."

* * *

Also in the news in California this time from San Juan Capistrano, where not only the swallows come and go, Richard Nixon has interrupted his exile to shoot a round of golf.

The course professional, Lucien Morin, said Nixon teed off with Jack Brennan, his administrative aide.

The golfers were accompanied by several Secret Service agents, but paused to shake hands and exchange greetings with other players on the 18-hole public course about 8 miles from San Clemente.

Morin said that Nixon appeared to be trim and in good health.

"He had quite an audience, and when he was *putting on the ninth* hole, a woman came and shook his hand and they talked for a couple of minutes," Morin said. "He acted real good."

One man who followed Nixon's round briefly said the former President hit his shots "straight, but not too far" and was unhurried.

* * *

Seven of the 31 youths hired for the police department's bicycle patrol in Minneapolis were fired *after* they were accused of committing crimes themselves.

The youths, aged 14 to 18, were hired to ride bicycles through a high-crime area and to keep an eye out for potential burglars or any unsual situation that warranted investigation by uniformed patrols.

Of the youths who were fired, a police spokesman said, one was caught with a stolen bicycle, two were charged with receiving and concealing stolen property, another assaulted his partner and three broke into a house on their way to work.

* * *

ROUNDUP: Elvis Presley "does not have any serious or life-threatening illness," his doctor says, but will be tested to find out why he is exhausted; a judge has set aside a $690,000 default judgment against Mick Jagger resulting from a riot at a California concert in 1969; stripper Fanne Foxe has hinted in an interview that the Tidal Basin incident last year may have been staged by the Republican party to drive Rep. Wilbur Mills from office; President Ford says, regarding his wife's comments about their personal life, "We have always, in the family, had free discussion of views, and I think that is a healthy situation"; Richard Burton says he has given Elizabeth Taylor his word not to discuss their reconciliation.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE.

25 Hurt on Paris Train

PARIS, Aug. 24 (UPI).—A collision during a train coupling operation Friday at the Gare de Lyon injured 25 commuters, four of them seriously, railroad officials said.

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